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THEY SEEK SHELTER

Hawaii's Claim on Our Protection Fully Set Forth.

COMMISSIONERS' VIEWS.

Position of the Islanders Graphically Detailed.

TURN TO AMERICA FOR AID.

Annexation to the United States Earnestly Sought.

ENGLAND MUSN'T HAVE CONTROL.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—They make kingdoms and overturn governments nowadays in a different way from the time when Cæsar, Hannibal, Napoleon, Bismarck, and Von Moltke were in the business. The late Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, Liliuokalani, is at her private residence, just out of Honolulu. The provisional government, which peacably deposed her a few days ago, is in possession. The representatives of this provisional government are traveling across the country in a palace sleeping-car en route to the Capital of the United States for the purpose of conferring with the government there about annexing the Hawaiian Islands, more familiarly known to the old men of the country who studied geography years ago as the Sandwich Islands.

The kingdom has been set aside without the firing of a gun. The royal standard which floated over the palace of the Queen and before her of a King was lowered without a powder stain. In the changing of the form of government in the little kingdom, seven days distance from San Francisco, there was not as much of the sanguinary, so far as appearances indicated, as one would find in a poultry yard where two game roosters met in conflict. Thus are kingdoms overturned and governments changed in the Western World.

The commission consists of Messrs. Lorin A. Thurston, who is the Chairman; W. C. Wilder, William R. Castle, Charles L. Carter, and Joseph Marsden. They left San Fran-

PRISON AT HONOLULU.

cisco Sunday evening and left Omaha this evening over the Union Pacific road at 7 o'clock.

They were met midway between Omaha and the Rocky Mountains by a special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, who was commissioned to say to them that so far as THE TRIBUNE had been able to learn the sentiment of this country was heartily in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The commission will reach Chicago Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and will after resting about three hours, proceed on their journey to Washington, leaving Chicago on the Pennsylvania limited at 12:30.

In appearance and manner the commission is decidedly American; in fact, a stranger entering the palace sleeper in which they are traveling would never suppose that these gentlemen now hurrying to Washington from a country recently governed by a Queen, in which they were subjects, are any other than well-to-do commercial tourists of the United States.

They expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the sentiment of the country, as far as they have been able to learn it, touching their mission. They were particularly pleased at the enterprise of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in sending a representative to meet them.

SKETCHES OF THE TRAVELERS.

Short Biographies of the Men Who Came to Plead Hawaii's Cause.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Lorin A. Thurston, Chairman of the commission, a man who bears a resemblance to the late Jay Gould, was born in Honolulu. So were his father and mother. His grandfather and grandmother were Americans, and went to Honolulu as missionaries. Mr. Thurston is a lawyer by profession. He was educated at the East, and is a graduate of the Columbia Law School, class of '80. He has been the political leader of every movement looking to the improvement of the islands; and that it may be understood what his standing is in Honolulu it is only necessary to say that when the recent government became involved with her Majesty the members thereof presented themselves before Mr. Thurston and asked his advice. Some of these men have fought Mr. Thurston many a political battle, but they knew he would be just with them and offer them none but good advice. The result of the conference was as they had anticipated. They got other politicians to support the Cabinet as against the Queen.

Mr. Thurston was leader of the revolution of 1889 against Kalakaua, and was afterward Premier under that King from 1889 to 1890. He was elected a Noble of the Legislature of 1892 from the Island of Maui. He is 34 years old. In addition to his practice in the islands he is a director and a principal owner of the Haleakalka Ranch company, which is an incorporation with a capital of $225,000. He is also interested in the Kilauea Volcano company of Hawaii, and the head of a syndicate which will reproduce that volcano in a cyclorامic way at the World's Fair.

Mr. Wilder's Record.

William C. Wilder is a Canadian by birth, of American parentage. He went to Illinois from Canada when a young man, and lived on the winding course of the Fox River until the war. He then enlisted as Lieutenant in a cavalry company, and afterward became Captain. He saw three years' service, and went to the Sandwich Islands with his family in 1869. He is President and Manager of the Wilder Steamship company and a fleet of inter-island steamers, managing partner in the house of Wilder & Co., wholesale dealers in lumber and coal in Honolulu, and also in the Kahului Railway company, a line on the island of Maui, which road is valued at $23,000. In 1886 he was elected a Noble of the Legislature, also to the Legislature of 1892. He has not been to this country before this visit since 1869. He enjoyed the landscape of snow which the train passed all day. He said it is the first snow he had seen in twenty years. Mr. Wilder is anxious to look upon the wonders of Chicago, and was almost as restless today about getting there as if he had been a boy going to his first circus.

Mr. Castle's Career.

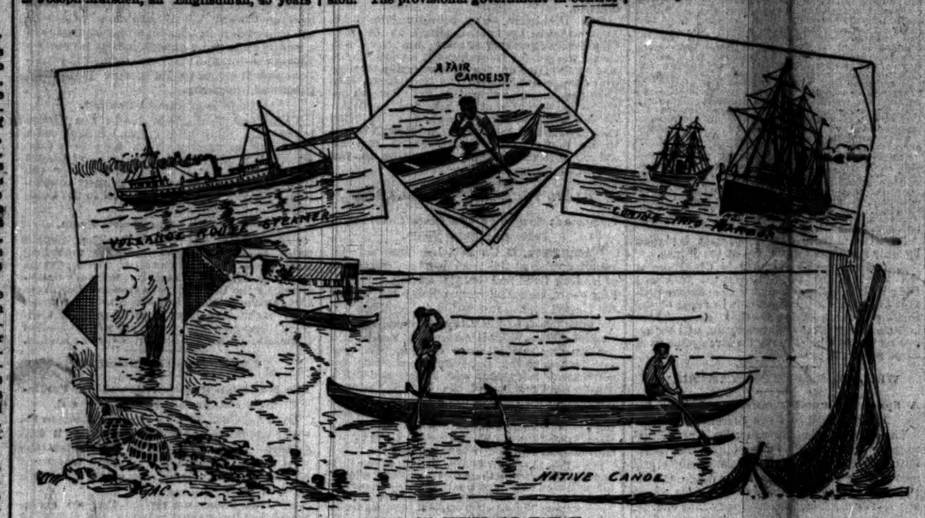
William R. Castle is 43 years old. He is a Hawaiian by birth and of American parents. He was educated at Oberlin and graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1876. He was in the office of the New York Corporation Counsel in 1874-'75, when William C. Whitney was in charge. Mr. Castle went to Honolulu in 1876 to take the office of Attorney-General, and since his connection with that position ceased has been practicing his profession. He was a member of the Legislature in 1878 and 1886, and a Noble in 1888, and was President one time of the House.

Mr. Carter Graduated at Ann Arbor.

Charles L. Carter is the young man of the commission. He is 28 years old. He is a Hawaiian by birth, but American in every other respect. His interest in the future of the Hawaiian Islands is natural. His grandfather, Dr. G. P. Judd, was the first Premier of the Hawaiian Government after it was organized on a civilized basis. His father, H. A. P. Carter, was a member of Kalakaua's Cabinets and for many years was Minister to Washington from the Hawaiian Government. The young man is a graduate of the Michigan Law School at Ann Arbor and belonged to the class of '87. Since then he has been practicing law at Honolulu. He is trustee of his father's estate and has property interests at stake to the extent of a half million dollars. Mr. Carter has made the Government of the Hawaiian Islands a study from the time he was old enough to know the meaning of government.

Mr. Marsden Is an Englishman.

The only foreign Commissioner of the party is Joseph Marsden, an Englishman, 45 years



SERIES OF VIEWS OF HAWAII.

[From a book on Hawaii written by Lorrin A. Thurston, one of the Envoys who arrives in Chicago this forenoon.]

old, who has been a resident of the island since 1869. By profession he is an engineer. He has large interests in the sugar business, in which he has acquired a competency. He is principal owner in the sugar estate of the Honokaa Sugar company. He represented the Planters' Labor and Supply company of Honolulu as Commissioner at the New Orleans Exposition. In 1890 he was sent by the same company to study the labor question in Japan, India, and Java. He was elected a Noble of the Legislature in 1890 and reelected for six years in 1892. He is one of the most representative and influential Englishmen on the islands and is heart and hand with the other members of the commission in the matter of annexation.

The personnel of the commission is thus given in detail, and for the first time, in answer to a statement recently made, intimating that the gentlemen who composed this commission are not representative citizens of the Hawaiian islands.

VIEWS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

They Want Hawaii to Be Protected by Uncle Sam.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—To THE TRIBUNE correspondent the members of the commission talked freely of the troubles in the island and what they hoped to accomplish in the United States. As this conversation was general and indulged in by all the members of the commission it would not be proper to credit any one of them with the statements that follows.

When asked what form of government would be most satisfactory to their people the reply was:

"That we are hardly prepared to state until we shall have known what our reception will be in Washington."

"What steps will be taken by the commission on its arrival in Washington?"

"We have with us the statement of our case from Minister Stevens, United States Minister at Honolulu. We also have our credentials from the provisional government of Hawaii. When we reach Washington we will present our credentials at the State Department, as is the custom in all diplomatic intercourse. Should we be recognized we will doubtless be presented in due time and in due manner to the President. What steps will follow these proceedings remains to be seen."

"It has been stated that in case the commission fails to be recognized in Washington by our government it will proceed to England for the purpose of securing from the English Government some sort of aid or recognition. Is that statement correct?"

"The provisional government that we represent have given us no further instructions than to proceed to Washington. We have no idea or intention, so far as we know from our government, to apply to any other power than the United States. Should we fail there the next step probably will be to report such failure to the provisional and await its instructions."

In a further talk later on in the afternoon with one of the Commissioners, he said that in his opinion the Hawaiian Government would not expect to have that country annexed as a State. In the first place the island did not have the constitutional population. On account of its remoteness from the United States he was of the opinion that a territorial government would hardly meet the case.

Favors Congressional Rule.

He thought perhaps some such government as that under which the District of Columbia is ruled or that which governs British colonies would best meet the expectations of the people of the islands. A government of appointees by the government at Washington, together with a local government, was best suited to the condition of the Hawaiian Islands. The Commissioner who thus expressed himself wished it understood that he did not speak for his associates or for the provisional government which he represents. These were simply his own ideas.

They were repeated to the other members of the commission, however, who acquiesced in what had been expressed.

First and foremost of all, they want recognition from Uncle Sam. That step taken, they are confident that whatever follows, whatever mode of movement is suggested or agreed upon, will be entirely satisfactory to the majority of the better classes of the kingdom of their late Majesty.

"In case your credentials are not recognized at the State Department would it be in accordance with such matters to ask the intercession of Congress? In other words, would Congress act on this question without having received any communication from the State Department?"

"I am a lawyer," replied one of the gentlemen of the commission, when this question was asked, "but I confess I do not know whether we could reach Congress after failing to receive recognition at the State Department. I am of the opinion that Congress has the authority to make such enactment in such cases as it sees fit. I trust we shall not be represented as expressing any decided opinion on this matter as a commission prior to our arrival in Washington."

Members of the commission at different times expressed themselves on the situation in Hawaii as being similar to that of the negroes of the South just after the war. It was evident from their conversation that they expect to have the benefit of the experience of the Southern members when the time comes for annexation. One of the Commissioners said he presumed the Southern members had more experience in that sort of thing than the members of the North.

Thurston Speaks to the Point.

"There is one thing," said Mr. Thurston, "which we would like to have distinctly understood; we do not ask to have any sectional feeling stirred up on account of this question. It is an international matter, and as such it should be treated, and I do not believe the United States Congress will be drawn into any political whirlpool over this matter. There is no politics in it, so far as we are concerned, and I do not see that there is any politics in it for any one else. There is no scheme connected with this mission. The provisional government in control of the affairs at Honolulu was created by the very best element of all the nations represented in Hawaii—men who have nothing but the very best intentions so far as the welfare of the island is concerned; men who have invested their money there, who have taken up their residence there, and who want to see the government reach that state of perfection which its climate, its location, and its institutions entitle it to."

ISLANDERS WHO OBJECT.

Commissioner Carter Speaks of Hawaiians Who Oppose Annexation.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Commissioner Carter, the Ann Arbor graduate, whose interests in the island stretch out toward the millions from a financial point, was asked if there were any portion of what is called the better class in Hawaii who are opposed to annexation by the United States. He replied:

"There are in Honolulu a number of people such as you refer to opposed to annexation and who do not sympathize with the present provisional government. This element, however, is emphatic upon one thing—that Liliuokalani has forfeited all rights to rule. Their remedy for the situation is to enforce her abdication and place her niece, Kaiulini, who is now in England, on the throne under a regency until she reaches her majority next October, but one of the most influential of the party holding these views said to the Commissioner that those who regard such steps were in a hopeless minority. In fact, there can be no doubt that all respect for native monarchical rule has died out among the greater portion of the Hawaiian group."

Head of the Provisional Government.

"What are the antecedents of the head of the provisional government of Hawaii?" was next asked of Commissioner Carter, and he replied:

Sanford B. Dole is at the head. He is 48 years of age, was born in Honolulu of American parentage, educated at Punahou College in Honolulu, and finished his course at Williams College in the United States. He studied law in Boston, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1869, and returned shortly after to Honolulu, where he soon became a leading practitioner, which position he held until his elevation to the bench in 1887. He was a representative in the Legislatures of 1884 and 1886, where he was the leader of the opposition to the extravagance and corruption which precipitated the revolution of 1887. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in 1887. He has never been in favor of annexation, and states that it is only from a sense of duty with the greatest regret and in a firm conviction that there is no other method of securing peace and safety to life and property in the island that he has been forced to take this action. He is a scientific writer, a member of the Honolulu Social Science club and of the Hawaiian Historical Society, the trustee of the Honolulu Public Library, a polished gentleman of commanding mien, a recognized leader of thought and progress.

Mr. Dole's Colleagues.

The gentlemen associated with him in the control of the provisional government are likewise eminent and have the true American spirit. P. C. Jones is an American from Boston, of old Revolutionary stock. He went to Honolulu in 1858 and married a lady of Hawaiian birth. He was at the head of a business, the value of which was over $1,000,000. He sold it, retired, and traveled abroad with his family. He was Minister of Finance in the Hawaiian Government until he was voted out of the Cabinet by an intrigue of the Queen.

Capt. James A. King, another member of the provisional government, was Superintendent of the Wilders Steamship company, a company of half a million capital, representing one-half of the inter-island trade. He has lived in the island twenty-five years.

William C. Smith, another member of Hawaiian birth and American parentage, was educated at Penalou College. He has been Sheriff of the Islands of Kauai and Maui, was admitted to the Hawaiian bar; has been deputy attorney, and was a member of the Legislatures of 1878, 1884, 1887, 1888, and 1892. In addition to his practice, he is an extensive owner of sugar plantation stock, a director in some half dozen corporations, and managing trustee of the estate of the late King Lunalilo. He married a lady of island birth. And so on, including every member of the provisional government, of whom there are a dozen more. In every case the individual is either Hawaiian born, of American parentage, or has lived in the island more than a quarter of a century, and most of them have married women of Hawaiian birth and education.

The Commissioners were pleased to examine the issues of THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday and Monday and were complimentary in their allusions to the very full account contained therein of the Hawaiian troubles.

STORY OF LILIUOKALANI'S FALL.

Interesting Facts Touching the Peaceful Revolution at Honolulu.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Commissioners being asked if there were any additional particulars, incidents, etc., necessary to complete the story, which had not been published, they all with one accord agreed that, notwithstanding the enterprise of the American press, the story of the downfall of the government of Liliuokalani had not yet been fully given to the public. The members of this commission are educated gentlemen. They are men of the world. They are frank, as men of the world always are, and in what they said of the scenes of the day when the kingdom was overthrown they at times grew eloquent. Where each had an incident to relate or an opinion to express it would be difficult, in this connection, to quote from each and make the story consecutive. It is, therefore, given as if it had been told by one.

The Legislature of 1892 of the Hawaiian Islands was the most corrupt of any in the history of that land. Its session strung out seven months, whereas the average session of the Legislature of Hawaii is about three. During the session referred to the progressive element under Thurston's lead had struggled with the Queen touching her Cabinet and a number of the Cabinet appointees by her in which the community had no confidence. The Queen had called G. N. Wilcox, a prominent noble of the Legislature born on the island, to assist in the formation of a Cabinet. He summoned gentlemen, some of whose names are mentioned in connection with the provisional government, and this Cabinet inaugurated a fiscal policy which greatly strengthened the public credit and pushed the work of the Legislature to a rapid conclusion.

The Queen and her party finally began obstructing progress at every opportunity. She finally took advantage of the fact that near the close of the session a number of the strongest members of the Legislature would be compelled, for various reasons, to return to their homes. She and her party suddenly brought up the lottery bill—the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE was given to understand that a Chicago gentleman figured as one of the lights of this lottery bill—and this bill was passed by a vote of 23 to 20 Wednesday, Jan. 11. The following day a resolution of want of confidence in the Cabinet was introduced. Twenty-five votes were requisite to oust the Cabinet and the two votes in addition to the twenty-three that had passed the lottery bill were secured by personal solicitation of the Queen; one on a promise of a place in the Cabinet and other promises, none of which have been fulfilled. Friday the Queen sent to the Legislature a new Cabinet. Their names have been printed. None had any financial standing, nor possessed the confidence of the business community. While these events had disgusted a large portion of the community, no idea of any violent opposition was entertained.

Saturday morning dawned with Liliuokalani as securely intrenched on her throne as she had ever been since her coronation. The Legislature met for a few moments during the morning, when it was announced that the Queen had signed the lottery bill, which fastened that octopus from Louisiana on the city for twenty-five years. At noon the Queen, attired in all the splendor of a sovereign, attended by members of her staff, brilliantly uniformed, and leading officials of the government, prorogued the Legislature, bringing the session to a close. It was a significant fact that few of the foreign residents were present, and only those members of the Legislature that constituted the majority that passed the lottery bill were in it.

After the prorogation her Majesty requested such members of the diplomatic corps as had been present, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and other officials to attend her to the palace, which they did, and in accordance with the custom they assembled in the throne room. The Queen withdrew with the Cabinet, and after waiting aimlessly about for nearly an hour the greater number of these personages left the palace.

Exciting Scene at the Palace.

It was during this time that the scene took place, which has already been printed, between her and her Cabinet, she insisting on the prorogation of the new Constitution and they begging her not to do so, warning her, as Minister Colburn afterward said at a public meeting, that if she did this thing the streets of Honolulu would run red with blood. All this time she had the police and extras to the number of about 400 under arms ready at a moment's notice to use force if necessary to carry out her intention of foisting the new Constitution on the country. C. B. Wilson was at the head of her forces, with the title of Marshal of the kingdom. He is half English and half Indian. He had no other interest in Hawaii than that he was known as the paramour of the Queen and ready to do her bidding when she commanded him. The very arms with which this force was equipped had been paid for by the men who protested against the movement.

The members of the commission assert positively that on that day not a single man of what was known as the opposition to the Queen and her party had so much as a jackknife in the way of a weapon on his person. They were at the mercy of the ignorant aggregation which was captained by an irresponsible man who had no other interests at stake than to command his squad to fire in order that he might make himself more gracious in the estimation of the Queen.

It was this situation which prompted a meeting of 150 citizens at the office of W. O. Smith in answer to Mr. Thurston's call for supporters against the aggression of the Queen. And it was the unanimous sentiment that life and property had been put in jeopardy once too often, and that a stable and permanent government should be immediately secured at any cost. Then followed the formation of a committee of safety of thirteen, with instructions to consider the situation and take the necessary steps for securing a stable government. Then followed the mass-meeting of citizens the next Monday, Jan. 16. The Queen, it was reported, spent the intervening Sunday in retirement, and would see no one. She is apparently an obstinate Queen. Sunday evening her Cabinet, finding that the sweep of public opinion would overwhelm the monarchy and desirous of saving their official position, called a meeting of a few sympathizers and decided that if the throne could be saved at all immediate action was necessary. They prepared a royal proclamation and issued posters for a mass-meeting of citizens at the same hour as that set by the Committee of Public Safety, but at another place, the same purporting to come from the Committee on Law and Order. These posters were spread through town, in many instances being posted over those of the Committee of Public Safety.

She Had to Step Down.

Their tactics were futile. The sovereign herself by her revolutionary act Saturday had opened the gate and the flood of public sentiment could not longer be staid. The meeting of citizens at the armory was attended by 1,500 men, almost every respectable foreigner in the city being present. W. C. Wilder, one of the Commissioners en route, presided over that meeting. Speeches were made by native-born Hawaiians, Americans, and Germans. The sentiment of the meeting was unmistakable. Great care was taken to keep within the provision of the Constitution, but every indirect allusion to annexation was the cause of enthusiastic outbursts.

"Maybe you don't know what enthusiasm in Hawaii means?" asked one of the Commissioners. Then he told about the activity of a volcano which they have in that country, and intimated that when that volcano was doing its best business it was not to be compared with the enthusiasm of a public meeting in Hawaii. Resolutions were unanimously adopted by a standing vote indorsing the appointment of a public safety committee and instructing them to proceed to the establishment of a stable government.

The meeting adjourned at 3 p. m., but the air was charged with suspense. There was a feeling of uneasiness, and people looked on the coming of the night with the greatest apprehension. Every gun or weapon of any description was in the hands of the ignorant squad, led by the notorious Wilson, who had nothing to lose in reputation or in any other way.

It was in this atmosphere of dread and uncertainty that John L. Stevens, the American Minister at Hawaii, appeared in the situation. It reads like the warning voice of another country to state that Stevens came from the State of Maine and that his appointment as Minister to Hawaii had the indorsement and recommendation of James G. Blaine. Minister Stevens knew that the American man-of-war Boston was in the harbor. He knew that mischief and conflagration and pillage were stalking about on shore ready to act with the coming of the night. Millions of dollars worth of property were at stake, and the lives of men, women, and children were in the balance of uncertainty. Minister Stevens asked for a detachment of troops for the protection of American interests, at the same time knowing that other interests would likewise be protected thereby. The landing of a detachment of marines from the Boston, and the lull which their presence created on the island, have appeared in detail. Notwithstanding their appearance on the island that night there were two or three attempts at incendiary fires.

Provisional Government Established.

The next day the Committee of Public Safety carried out the instructions of the meeting. Twenty of the most able and most substantial of business-men, without arms or guards of any sort, walked up to the Government Building and asked for the Cabinet. The Cabinet was not to be found. Nobody was there but the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department. A demand was made on him for the building, the archives, and the treasury. The poor clerk said he was alone, without means of defense, and told the committee to take possession. The Chairman of the Committee on Public Safety read the proclamation, whereby was established a provisional government, which is today conducting Hawaiian affairs, "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America can be negotiated and agreed upon."

Order No. 1 was then issued, calling for all persons favorable to the provisional government to report to the Government Building and bring their arms with them if they had any. They immediately began to gather and were put under the command of J. H. Soper. They guarded the Government Building and grounds. Order No. 2 immediately followed, and suspended the writ of habeas corpus and declared martial law. Notifications were meanwhile being sent to representatives of foreign governments, inclosing a copy of the proclamation and informing them that the provisional government was in possession and asking for recognition. A deputation was sent to the police station, which was still under command of Wilson, who had reinforced his squad with a Gatling gun.

The Cabinet concluded to come before the provisional government and suggested a compromise. This was declined. S. B. Dole, now at the head of the provisional government, said no terms would be considered until Wilson was removed and the police placed under command of Capt. Soper. This was finally acceded to by the Cabinet, and at their request S. M. Damon of the advisory council went with them to the Palace and the reasons for the surrender were explained to the Queen.

Meanwhile an officer from the Boston came before the council and stated that he was the aide of the American Minister, and had been sent to ascertain by personal observation whether the provisional government was in control of the building, archives, and treasury. Having been answered affirmatively he retired.

Minister Stevens Praised.

At this point in the history of the case one of the Commissioners interjected this remark: "When I was in college our law professor said on one occasion that it had been charged that American Ministers abroad were, as a rule, men of mediocrity, but stated it was a significant fact that in every instance where American honor was at stake, the American Minister had risen sublimely to the situation, showing himself to be the right man in the right place at the right time. I thought of this," said the Commissioner. "When I saw how Minister Stevens acted a few days ago, when for a moment it seemed as if there were no hope."

Visits were made to the provisional government by representatives of the British, French, and Portuguese Governments. About dark Mr. Damon returned from the palace with three of the Cabinet officers, who brought with them the protest of the sovereign with a request that it be dispatched to Wasnington by the provisional government at the time when the application should be made for annexation.

"I wish," said one of the Commissioners at this point, "that THE TRIBUNE would emphasize the last statement. It has been charged that this commission hurried from the island on the chartered steamer with the intention of trying to get its side of the situation before the government at Washington and try to secure intervention or create a public sentiment that would tend that way before the late government had an opportunity of being heard. This commission is now carrying to the government in Washington the protest of Liliuokalani."

The police station was turned over to the provisional government. So were the barracks in which were quartered about eighty native soldiers—the standing army of Liliuokalani. Wednesday morning, Jan. 18, the Queen was notified to leave the palace; she was requested to have the royal standard taken down, and was assured by the provisional government that at the end of the month she would be allowed to draw the usual amount, $1,250, from the public treasury, that amount being the queenly stipend per month.

One of the Commissioners en route said that in the event of annexation or the establishment of any government by those now in charge it was the intention, so far as he had heard a sentiment on the question, to pension their late Majesty. He emphasized the fact that it was not the intention ever again to permit her or any of her kith or kin to rule the Hawaiian Islands; there was no feeling of animosity against her which would entail upon her or her family any cruelty or hardship.

The Commissioner of Town Lands was called before the Council and asked to serve in a similar capacity for the provisional government and instructed to place all revenues from that source at the order of the Executive Council.

Hauled Down the Flag.

Then the royal standard was lowered from the palace, and a few moments later the ex-Queen, with an attendant, entered her carriage and was driven in the direction of her private residence. At the request of the ex-Queen sixteen of her standing army of eighty were reenlisted under the new government and detailed to guard her residence. Shortly after the retirement of the aide of the United States Minister that gentleman sent a dispatch recognizing the new government. This was followed the next day by representatives of other foreign powers, with the exception of Great Britain. Such is the history in detail of the fall of the kingdom of Liliuokalani.

"Is the Queen a woman who is liable to indulge in any intrigue, provided she had the opportunity for the restoration of her dynasty?" was asked of one of the Commissioners.

He replied: "She is a shrewd woman, but she knows as well as we do that there is no dependence to be placed on the natives who have been her subjects. The average Hawaiian, I mean the native, cares little for his Queen. All the Hawaiian—the native, I am talking about—wants is something to eat and drink. He won't fight, and has just sense enough to know when he is well off. Foolish he may be, indolent and all that, but he knows full well that his interests demand a downfall of the monarchy. The Queen likewise knows this, and we in the island have no fears of any intrigue on her part to return to power. There is no apprehension that the English Government will interfere with us in our request. As was said in the beginning, this is a practical question in which all people interested in good government will second our endeavors. We have a country unsurpassed in beauty; a climate that does not vary 20° the year round; where frost seldom falls; where fruit grows in abundance. We can supply the market of the United States with fresh fruit every day in the year, or as often as it can be shipped and delivered. The Hawaiian Islands are the Gibraltar of the Pacific, from a military point of view, the hot-house of the United States from a standpoint of tropical fruit and flowers."

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS CAUTIOUS.

They Are Moving with Great Deliberation in the Sandwich Islands Affair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Little additional light has been shed upon Hawaiian matters today and nothing definite is looked for until the arrival of the Commissioners. Senator Chandler's resolution has been referred to the Foreign Relations committee, which will hold it in abeyance until some message is received from the President.

The administration is moving cautiously, yet without concealment of its belief that all the events lead up to annexation and that Congress should be prepared to take this step if the propositions of the Hawaiian Commissioners warrant it. Leading men in Congress have been freely consulted by the President and the Secretary of State and party lines have been wiped out. It is unfortunate, nevertheless, that, as in the Chilean matter, a section of the Democrats in the House are so quick to make themselves the echoes of Great Britain. No one objects to caution, yet there is an excess of caution which is cowardice. It was Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio who in an interview denounced the landing of the marines from the Boston as an outrage. No Britisher could have complained more bitterly than Outhwaite. Now some of his colleagues are fretting because they say Claus Spreckels will make money if the islands are annexed. They can see nothing national in the question, and sooner than have somebody made richer by annexation they would throw themselves across the path of national progress. Their complaint is that if Hawaii were taken into the Union it would get the benefit of the sugar bounty. Inasmuch as the repeal of that bounty is on the program of tariff legislation the question is hardly worth bothering with.

Secretary Foster is believed to be more thoroughly committed to annexation than ever since his conference this morning with Chairman Blount of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, Representative Hitt, ex-Chairman of the same committee, and Senator Morgan of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It can be said with authority that the administration officials, as far as they have gone in their work of "pulse-feeling," believe that the prevailing sentiment is in favor of annexation and that it will be the course recommended by the President unless some unexpected obstacles should arise after the arrival of the commission which would make it expedient to adopt some other means of obtaining immediate control of the coveted islands.

Protectorate Idea Not Liked.

But at the present time the question of a protectorate is only a secondary consideration and is receiving little attention. To change the views of the administration in favor of annexation there will need to be a very sudden reversion of public sentiment on that point, or possibly news from Hawaii showing that the provisional government has been short-lived, the Queen being in control again. The authorities are not anticipating the receipt of any such intelligence as long as the Boston remains in port.

Secretary Foster stated today very emphatically that the State Department had received no communication whatever from Sir Julian Pauncefote on the Hawaiian question. This would seem to set at rest the statement that Great Britain had entered a protest against annexation. But it does not dispose of the fact that Mr. Foster has had an intimation from some source other than through the press that Great Britain intended to have something

(Continued on second page.)

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune
CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Snow, followed by clearing weather.

Pages.
1 Hawaiian Commissioners Nearing Chicago.
Capt. Blanche H. Cox to Visit Chicago.
2 Campbell's Resolutions Referred.
Repeal of the Edwards School Law.
3 Milk Shippers' Association Falls.
Western Thieves' Den Raided at Hoboken.
Lives Lost in Colorado Avalanches.
5 Earthquake Horrors at Zante.
Thurston Is Nominated for Senator.
6 Flight of "The Tribune" Special in Indiana.
The Whitney-Thompson Nuptials.
Banker Mosher Is Indicted.
7 Billy Pinkerton Surprises Hawthorne Sports.
Plans for Scottish Athletic Games.
Peace in the Lake Street "L" Directory.
8 New Jersey's Unique State Building.
Viaducts on the Fort Wayne Road.
9 Anti-Option Bill Goes to the House.
Little Expected of the Panama Inquiry.
Mr. Cleveland Is Piqued.
No Provisions for Garbage Crematories.
10 Deimel Case Decision Reversed.
12 Pennsylvania and "Q" Traffic Deal a Myth.
Annual Meeting Diamond Match Company.

LAST EDITION.

TO HELP THE FALLEN

Capt. Blanche H. Cox Coming to Work in Chicago.

HER EFFORTS IN LONDON.

Slumming in the Worst Haunts of Vice and Crime.

ODD ADVENTURES IN INDIA.

She Is Engaged in Raising Money for Woman's Shelter.

MANY ADDRESSES ARE PROMISED.

The Salvation Army of Chicago is to enjoy a visit next week from one of its most distinguished and eloquent women. This is none other than Staff Captain Blanche H. Cox of London, Eng., the fair and youthful

BLANCHE H. COX.

originator of the army's slum work. She will remain in or near the city for over a week and hold meetings almost day and night during that time.

Miss Cox is about 30 years old, tall and slender in figure, of dark complexion, and of a countenance at once intellectual and beautiful. As she wears eyeglasses, she has the appearance of a Vassar graduate or of the typical Boston girl. Her expression is one of keen intelligence and invincible cheerfulness. One would never gather her history alone from her physiognomy. She is a member of a stylish and wealthy family in the West End of London, who are leaders of the Baptist Church.

Being of an ardent and restless nature Miss Cox was unwilling for a moment to hide her light under a bushel and immediately enrolled herself as a cadet in the Regent Hall Corps of the Salvation Army.

Receives an Official Appointment.

After working awhile in the corps Miss Cox received her first official appointment, which was that of Captain on the training home staff, the training home being a sort of normal school for the training of workers. She then became the leader in the organization of what was called "The Cellar, Gutter, and Garrett Brigade," which did the first systematic slum work of the army. This was entirely to her liking, and for a year or two, young, beautiful, and accomplished as she was, she traveled the streets of London every night from midnight until 3 o'clock in the morning visiting houses of ill-repute, conversing with the fallen, singing to the girls of the Piccadilly Circus, and colliding everywhere with the vice and crime of the great city.

But Capt. Cox's great talents were soon required in other directions. After serving for awhile as private secretary of Miss Emma Booth she felt a call to foreign mission work, and, snapping every tie that bound her to home and native land, she joined a party known as the "Jubilee Fifty" and sailed for India. In that country she had a career brimful of variety, adventure, and usefulness. First she put in four months of hard work in the Punjaub, visiting the opium dens and other places of vice, and as a diversion taking the smallpox. Then for awhile she was the editor of the Bombay *War Cry*. That employment being too quiet for her nature she next became what is called a "financial special," or solicitor of funds, and in that character, attended only by a small girl, traveled on horseback over the Himalayas through a country where the settlements are sometimes three days' journey apart.

Leaves India for England.

Having done India to her satisfaction Capt. Cox returned to England and was immediately put in charge of the Newcastle Corps, which, though it bore no resemblance to the Regent Hall Corps, was one of the most important posts in England. In this position she forced the fighting all along the line, engaging in slum work of every kind. Indeed, she was so zealous and so obtrusive in her methods that the authorities thought that she carried the thing too far. The result was that she was arrested, locked up overnight, and found herself the next morning in a police court, booked as a disorderly. This was a situation exactly to her liking, so she refused any professional assistance, conducted her own case, got discharged from custody, sang a nice Salvation Army song to the Justice, bringing tears to his eyes, and marched triumphantly out of the court-room.

About a year ago it was agreed that Capt. Cox's talents could be put to the best use by turning her into a financial special, or collector, for the Woman's Shelter work. She was therefore sent abroad to visit Canada and the United States in the interest of this work. She has had a successful year in Canada, and is now canvassing this country.

Capt. Cox will arrive in Chicago from Springfield next Wednesday, Feb. 8, and hold her first meeting the same night in the First Baptist Church. The evenings of Feb. 9 and 10 she will hold meetings at the Princess Opera House, No. 555 West Madison street, all the sixteen army corps of Chicago uniting in the exercises. Feb. 1 she will devote the whole day to Evanston, speaking in two or three of the leading churches, and Feb. 13 she will be in Naperville. Returning to the city she will speak Feb. 14 at the Englewood Music Hall and Feb. 15 at the Western Avenue Methodist Church. Her farewell services will be held at Plymouth Hall on the North Side the evening of Feb. 16, when all the Swedish corps in the city will unite in the exercises. From Chicago she goes to Racine and Milwaukee and will speak in the leading churches of both cities.

Cinderella.

SENT TO COMMITTEE.

CAMPBELL'S RESOLUTION ON THE INTEREST AND FEE MATTER.

It Provokes a Long Debate and Is Amended So That the Judiciary Committee Is Instructed to Report a Bill to Govern State Auditors and Treasurers in Future—Democrats Still Struggling with Apportionment Measures—Plan for Senatorial Districts in Cook County.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Senator Campbell's resolutions bearing on the fees and interest question were referred to the Judiciary committee of the Senate this morning after an animated debate, and with the instruction that the committee—

Report back a bill setting forth specifically the salaries and the perquisites of the officers in question, and also of all other officers having the custody of public funds in the State of Illinois.

This afternoon there was a meeting of the Senate Judiciary committee, and after a motion to report back the Campbell resolutions with a recommendation that they be adopted had been voted down by a vote of 16 to 8, a motion offered by Senator Higbee for the appointment of a committee of five to draft a bill in accordance with the instructions above quoted was unanimously adopted, and Chairman Farmer immediately announced the subcommittee as follows:

Higbee, O'Conor, Leeper, Berry, and Sheridan.

Mr. Higbee, the Chairman of this committee, and Senator O'Conor promise that they will have the bill called for reading in a week or ten days.

Senator Campbell made a hard fight for his resolution in the morning and he was strongly supported by Senators Leeper and Ford. Mr. Leeper made a pointed attack on ex-Treasurer Wilson, who, he said—

Had gone up and down the land promising to pay the interest on the State funds into the State Treasury for the use of the people. He stood on a platform pledging himself to such a course. He had broken faith with the people. He ought to be made to disgorge.

Mr. Leeper said that the Democratic Senators should stand by the pledges of their party and insist on their enforcement.

Accused the Committee.

Senator Ford caused somewhat of a sensation by accusing the Democratic State committee of giving aid and comfort to the salary and interest grabbers.

This brought a disclaimer and a rebuke from Senator Mahoney, who is a member of the State committee. Mr. Mahoney said that the State committee had taken no action, and that his brother (Ford) ought to withdraw the injurious imputation.

Mr. Ford did so, but went on to say that his constituents demanded the passage of the Campbell resolutions. He showed a petition bearing the names of several hundred citizens of Carlyle, in which town the present State Treasurer resides, protesting against a continuance of the salary grab. The petition set forth as follows:

It has been currently reported as a notorious fact that there have been for a number of years past large sums of State and other public moneys in the State Treasury or under the control of the State Treasurer, averaging in amount nearly or quite $4,000,000. It is alleged that said moneys have been in whole or in part used by said State Treasurers for purposes of private gain, by loans to banks or otherwise, by which said Treasurers have derived as perquisite, benefit, or compensation large sums of money in excess of the salaries fixed by law.

Therefore, the petitioners pray the General Assembly by joint resolution to instruct and require the Attorney-General to institute against said Treasurers suits for the recovery of said amounts thus unlawfully withheld by them, and that similar suits be brought against the ex-Auditors of Public Accounts for insurance fees unlawfully withheld by them in excess of $5,000 to the end that the same be recovered into the Treasury; and that power to employ associate counsel in the prosecution of said suits be given said Attorney-General.

Ought to Go to Committee.

Mr. O'Conor thought the resolutions ought to be made the subject of investigation by the Judiciary committee before being voted on by the Senate. He said that while the Democratic platform declared against the pocketing of the interest on public funds by public officers, the platform at the same time went on to declare that further legislation is necessary to give effect to the pledge. The Democrats, now being in the majority in both Houses, could give effect to their pledges. He favored the reference as a preliminary. Senator Mahoney and Senator Wells favored the views of Mr. O'Conor.

The motion to refer was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.

Anderson,	Coppinger,	Johnson,
Arnold,	Crawford,	Knopf,
Aspinwall,	Dunlap,	Letourneau,
Bacon,	Evans,	Mahoney,
Barnes,	Farmer,	Noonan,
Bartling,	Ferguson,	O'Conor,
Bass,	Hamer,	O'Malley,
Berry,	Howell,	Wells,
Bogardus,	Humphrey,	Wright,
Chapman,	Hunter,	Zearing—31.
Coon,		

NAYS.

Allen,	Green,	Paisley,
Brande,	Higbee,	Salomon,
Caldwell,	Leeper,	Seibert,
Campbell,	Manecke,	Sheridan,
Craig,	Mussett,	Thiele,
Ford,	Niehaus,	Wall—18.

[Summary: Republicans in roman, Democrats in italic. Yeas, 31—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 12. Nays, 18—Republicans, 2; Democrats, 16.]

Campbell Not Satisfied.

Mr. Campbell was not content. He renewed the contest in the committee by moving that the resolutions be reported back for passage, but only seven of the twenty-four members present supported him. They are Farmer, Paisley, Craig, Leeper, Higbee, Salomon, and Manecke. The consideration of the resolutions was postponed till the bill is reported.

Mr. Moloney is anxious to proceed against Mr. Pavey, it is said. He is not quite so desirous of proceeding against Mr. Wilson, however. At least, he is not so desirous to do so as he was previous to his interview with Chairman Phelps. During the discussion in committee today the grab of the Chicago and Cook County Treasurers of the interest on deposits was referred to and a motion was made for the appointment of a committee to draft a bill governing their cases but subsequently withdrawn after Senator Johnson had informed the committee that the Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago is preparing such a bill. All the indications point to radical legislation to prevent further grabbing of the peoples' money by officials. The legislation, however, will only affect officers to be elected in the future. This is in accordance with the recommendations and suggestions of the Governor in his inaugural message and his advice privately given to Senators and Representatives.

Will Be Reported Back.

Another effort will be made to get the Campbell resolutions out of the committee and back again into the Senate and it may succeed. Senator Farmer, who is Chairman of the Judiciary committee and who voted for reference today, said this evening: "These resolutions shall be voted out of the committee in some form. I am not going to take the responsibility of having them buried there. The Senate will have to adopt or reject them."

There will be no investigation of the Joliet penitentiary by the present General Assembly or by any committee thereof. That is plainly and avowedly the meaning of the reference of Senator O'Conor's investigating resolutions introduced last week to the Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions on Senator O'Conor's own motion today. The gentleman from La Salle said he was reluctant to introduce the resolutions in the first place. Though the charges were handed to him by honorable men, yet he was not satisfied that they were substantially supported. He had not time to investigate their character before presenting them. Since that time, however, many of those who were mentioned as witnesses had asserted that they would not appear as such; that they had nothing derogatory to the management of the Joliet institution to testify to, and, furthermore, he had received letters and telegrams from persons mentioned as witnesses protesting against the use of their names in that character. After Mr. O'Conor's statement there was no opposition to the reference of the resolutions. They will hardly be heard of again.

STRUGGLE WITH APPORTIONMENT.

Democrats Cannot Agree on the Number of Congressmen Cook Is to Have.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb 1.—[Special.]—Congressman Fithian is hard at work trying to prevent Cook County receiving that representation in Congress to which its population entitles it. He has been reinforced by several other Congressmen who are fighting on his side at long rang from Washington. Congressmen Forman and Cable, Scott Wike, Owen Scott, and Snow have telegraphed to the several Democratic members from their respective districts on whom they could rely: "To stand out against giving more than six Congressmen to Cook County." Whenever Mr. Fithian found a weak-kneed Representative from the districts of any of those statesmen he telegraphed directly to Washington and soon after the weak-kneed member received a telegram from his Congressman in terms as given above.

When the caucus met this afternoon Mr. Fithian thought he had enough in line to defeat the plan of giving seven Congressional districts to Cook County and one of the counties adjoining, Lake or Du Page. His men were all on hand and ready for work. Fowler, Sparks, Anderson of Jefferson, Seawell, and one or two others had an apportionment scheme ready which gave sixteen districts to the State outside of Cook County and only six to Cook. This scheme was a curiosity in itself. According to the United States law Illinois will have to be divided into twenty-two districts on the basis of population, giving to each district as nearly as possible 173,000 inhabitants. Some of the sixteen districts carved out by the Fowler-Sparks-Anderson combination under the instructions of Fithian had a population of only 146,000. All but two are under the ratio required under a proper interpretation of the law.

When the plan was read in the committee it was laughed to scorn by some of the Cook County members. Mr. McInerney jeered at it and moved that Cook County be given seven districts. He spoke of the services which Cook County had rendered to the Democratic party, the large majority which it had rolled up for Cleveland and Altgeld last November. He said Cook County should be given seven districts. Five of them could be made Democratic; but if it were given only six districts it would be difficult to retain four of them Democratic. An Egyptian member immediately moved as a substitute for Mr. McInerney's motion, which had been seconded by Senator Niehaus of Peoria, that Cook County be given six districts. He had his map ready to demonstrate that this division would be the best for the Democratic party. He presented it, and the following are some of the districts which he proposed:

Seventh District—Lake, McHenry, Du Page, Kane, and Kendall Counties; population, 177,000.
8. Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, and Ogle; population, 170,000.
9. Rock Island, Henry, Lee, Whiteside, and Mercer; population, 163,000.
10. Bureau, Putnam, Peoria, Stark, Marshall, and Knox; population, 155,000.
11. La Salle, Will, and Grundy; population, 163,829.
12. Livingston, Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, and Vermillion; population, 169,000.
13. Woodford, McLean, Tazewell, Menard, and Cass; population, 164,000.
14. Warren, Henderson, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, and Adams; population, 164,000.
15. Pike, Morgan, Greene, Calhoun, Macoupin, and Scott; population, 168,000.
16. Logan, Dewitt, Piatt, Mason, and Sangamon; population, 171,960.
17. Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Shelby, Cumberland, and Moultrie; population, 166,124.
18. Edgar, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Clay, and Richland; population, 165,424.
19. Madison, Bond, Marion, Clinton, St. Clair, Washington, and Monroe; population, 158,606.

The Twentieth, Twenty-first, and the Twenty-second Districts will be much the same as the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Districts now stand.

Senator Reed Green protested against this scheme and said Cook County was entitled to more than six districts; with an additional small county, like Du Page, it was entitled to seven, and it was undemocratic for a member from the Southern section of the State to propose that it should be given less. He ridiculed the Fithian scheme and said he would prefer to give Cook County alone seven districts. Senators Allen, Craig, Farmer, and Niehaus spoke to the same general effect.

Senator O'Conor said the law should be followed and Cook and one small county be given seven districts. Senators Wells and Mahoney supported O'Conor. Speaker Crafts took the same view, and surprised some of his old friends by denouncing the Fithian-Sparks-Fowler-Anderson scheme, which, he said, was not worthy of serious consideration. Finally Mr. Barton of Bureau County moved as a substitute for all the pending motions that the Democrats of the Congressional Apportionment committee of the Senate and of the House, acting as a joint committee, apportion the State in accordance with the United States statutes on the basis of population, and without regard to county boundary lines if necessary, and to report to the joint caucus a week from tomorrow. This motion prevailed, and it is interpreted as being favorable to the claims of Cook County.

Du Page, it is said, will be thrown with Cook County to make the seven districts. The Township of Lemont in Cook will be added to Will, La Salle, and Grundy Counties to form a district which it is claimed will be Democratic, and will not necessarily be a gerrymander. Fithian may be put into the same district with Williams, and thus punished for his intermeddling here. The feeling against him is by no means pleasant, and his colleagues, Forman, Scott, Cable, Snow, and Scott Wike, share in his present unpopularity. Springer, who has not intermeddled, will be given a district to suit himself.

The Republican members of the Congressional Apportionment committee of the House today agreed on a plan for redistricting the State. It is identical with the one formulated by the State Central committee and published in THE TRIBUNE three weeks ago. The plan gives Cook County and Lake seven districts. Three of these are surely Republican, three are surely Democratic, and one is doubtful. Of the other fifteen districts seven are Republican, seven Democratic, and one is doubtful. The scheme will be incorporated in a bill which will be introduced in the House tomorrow.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS IN COOK.

How the Democrats Propose Apportioning This County.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The following is the apportionment by the Democrats of Cook County into Senatorial districts:

1. First, Fifth, and all but one or two precincts of the Second Ward.
2. Third, Fourth, and Thirty-second and the western precincts of the Second.
3. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth.
4. Thirty-first, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth.
5. Sixth, part of the Twenty-eighth, part of the Tenth, and part of the Ninth.
6. Part of the Twelfth and part of the Tenth.
7. Eleventh and Seventeenth and part of the Eighteenth.
8. Nineteenth and part of the Eleventh and Ninth.
9. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth and part of the Sixteenth.
10. Fourteenth, part of the Fifteenth, part of the Twenty-eighth, and part of the Seventh.
11. Twenty-first and Twenty-second, and part of the Twenty-fifth.
12. Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and part of the Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth.
13. Thirteenth Ward and all of the Sixteenth, except the precincts in the Goose Island districts.
14. Evanston and the country towns of Cook, except Niles.
15. The northern portion of the Twenty-eighth, the Twenty-seventh, and the western end of the Twelfth and the Town of Niles.

APPROVES OF SENATOR KNOPF'S BILL.

City Electrician Barrett Thinks It a Step in the Right Direction.

City Electrician Barrett said yesterday that the bill introduced in the Senate Tuesday by Senator Knopf providing for the establishment of gas and electric light plants partly by general taxation and partly by special assessment was a move in the right direction.

"My position has been for some time," said Prof. Barrett, "that the plants should be built by general taxation, that the conduits should be built and the poles and wires paid for jointly by the Lighting, Police, and Fire Department funds, and that the lamp posts and improvements of that character should be paid for by special assessment. I do not think the city is ready yet to furnish light to the consumers. The electric light system should be so extended that all the streets will be well lighted before any attempt is made to furnish light or power to the consumer."

Gov. Altgeld Goes Farther South.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld and party will leave Asheville tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock for Atlanta, Ga. They will travel in the special car which has remained in Asheville during their stay here. The Governor will remain in Atlanta for several days and his movements after leaving there have not yet been mapped out.

More Reductions at Carnegie's Works.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—A new scale of wages at the Edgar Thomson steel works of the Carnegie company at Braddock, Pa., has just been announced. The wages of laborers, tonnage men, and the employés of other departments are to be reduced. The men do not take it kindly and there may be a strike.

Cinderella.

REPEAL SCHOOL LAW.

BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PASS BILLS.

Republicans Go on Record in Favor of Some Substitute Measure and Then Help the Democrats Wipe the Compulsory Education Act Off the Statute Books—Routine Proceedings in the Legislature—Many Bills Introduced—Senator Hamer Receives a Purse of $250.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 1.—Senator Bartling's bill repealing the Edwards compulsory education law was read a third time in the Senate and put upon its passage. The bill was passed by a vote of 48 yeas to no nays. Those absent or not voting were Ferguson, Hunt, and Reavill.

The following bills were introduced:

By Wells—To prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes.
Caldwell—Making appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture. The appropriation asked this year is $3,500 less per annum than heretofore.
O'Malley—To prohibit extortion by companies operating sleeping-cars.
Bacon—For a uniform system of text books.
Chapman—Concerning the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts in regard to insurance companies.
Wall—To regulate stock-yards charges.
Arnold—To regulate savings banks.

A message was received from the House stating that that body had passed the bill repealing the Edwards compulsory school law. On motion of Senator Mahoney of Cook the bill was read a first time in the Senate.

Senator Bacon arose to the question of privilege and in a neat speech presented Senator Hamer with a package containing $250, the gift of his brother Senators, to reimburse him for the loss sustained from pickpockets inauguration day.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House the Speaker announced the refusal of Representative Paddock to serve on the Committee on Corporations, and appointed Wilson of Sangamon in his place. Senate bill appropriating $6,000 to pay the newspapers for publishing the reform ballot law was read a third time and passed. Mr. McInerney, Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, reported that the bill repealing the compulsory school law had been correctly engrossed for third reading.

The special order of the day was the resolution of Merritt of Sangamon directing an inquiry into the advisability of converting the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Bloomington into a State Reformatory for Wayward Girls. "In deference to the opinion of a great many gentlemen in the House," said Mr. Merritt, "I ask to withdraw the resolution." Objection was made and the resolution was laid on the table.

Republicans Go on Record.

The Republicans sought an opportunity to record themselves in favor of the substitute for the compulsory school law about to be repealed by introducing a measure when the order of the introduction of bills was reached. Mr. Anderson (Rep.) presented the Republican bill, approved by the caucus and already published, repealing the compulsory school law and proposing a substitute therefor. Mr. Anderson moved that the rules be suspended and his bill read a first time, but of course the Democrats objected to the suspension of the rules. Thereupon the Republicans, in order to record themselves upon the compulsory school question before the repealing bill should be passed, demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Anderson's motion. The roll-call resulted: yeas, 72; nays, 75; and the motion to suspend the rules was defeated. It was a strict party vote with the exception of Mr. Theimann (Rep.), who voted with the Democrats.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Berry—To prevent adulteration of vinegar.
Burke—To require all canned goods to bear the date of their manufacture; also to punish the adulterators of food; also regulating the traffic in baking powder; also prohibiting the feeding of cattle and hogs at distilleries and breweries between April 15 and Oct. 15; also requiring railroad corporations to give notice at stations when passenger trains are not on schedule time.
Erickson—Regulating the publication of statements made by companies furnishing sick or accident benefits and purporting to show their financial condition.
Hayes—Prohibiting the sale of opium except for medical purposes.
McInerney—To regulate the sale of railroad tickets and protecting the purchasers thereof.
Lyman—Regulating mutual savings banks.
McKenzie—To provide for the better protection of life by railroads.
Moore—To compel fire insurance companies to pay the full amount of the policy.
O'Connor—Making an appropriation for an Illinois industrial home for the blind.
Straight—To regulate stock-yard charges and commissions on sales.
Stringer—Authorizing school trustees to to purchase school text-books and supplies and sell the same to Superintendents at cost.
Tice—To protect policyholders from fraudulent estimates and to secure rightful distribution of the surplus of tontine life insurance companies.
Wilson of Ogle—Making appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture and for county and other agricultural fairs.

The bill repealing the compulsory school law was reached in the order of a third reading, and without debate on either side the roll was called on the passage of the bill. The Republicans having previously recorded themselves on their own measure for a substitute law, most of them now voted for the bill for the repeal of the present law. Mr. McMurdy of Cook took occasion to state that in voting for the repeal he voted in obedience to his party platform and not in obedience to any personal feeling in the matter. Mr. Hastings said he favored the repeal of several sections of the existing law, but believed in maintaining a compulsory school law, yet he would vote "yea" at this time.

How the Representatives Voted.

The following is the yea and nay vote:

YEAS.

Ambrosius,	Hawks,	Murphy,
Anderson (J. J.),	Hawley,	Myers,
Armstrong,	Hayes,	Nohe,
Baldwin,	Henning,	Noling,
Barton,	Herdman,	Novak,
Beals,	Higgins,	O'Connell,
Beck,	Holmes,	O'Connor,
Bonney,	Holstlaw,	O'Donnell,
Brandt,	Johnson (C. C.),	O'Loughlin,
Bryan,	Johnson (R. M.),	Paddock,
Burke,	Jones (N. L.),	Parrott,
Cahill,	Jones (A. M.),	Preston,
Campbell (D.A.),	Kaiser,	Ramey,
Carlin,	Kelly,	Ramsey,
Carmody,	Kent,	Reed,
Carson,	Kroh,	Rohrer,
Carter,	Kwasigroch,	Rottger,
Claggett,	Langhenry,	Seawell,
Clark,	Leavitt,	Smith (J. A.),
Conway,	Lyman,	Smith (W. S.),
Casey,	McClure,	Snedeker,
Dazey,	McCrone,	Snyder,
Dean,	McGee,	Sparks,
Dearborn,	McGinley,	Straight,
Deneen,	McInerney,	Stringer,
Donnelly,	McKinlay,	Taggart,
Drury,	McKnight,	Thiemann,
Duncan,	McMillan,	Wallace,
Farrell,	McMurdy,	Warder,
Ferns,	May,	Warren,
Fletcher,	Merritt,	Watson,
Forsythe,	Meyer (E.),	Weckler,
Fowler,	Meyer (C. F.),	Whitley,
Gill,	Miller,	Wilke,
Gleeson,	Mitchell,	Wilkening,
Goodall,	Moore,	Wilson (H. C.),
Griggs,	Morris,	Wiwi,
Guffin,	Mounts,	Zimmerman,
Hanker,	Muir,	Mr. Speaker—120
Hastings,	Mulligan,	

NAYS.

Berry,	Edmiston,	Spellman,
Caughlan,	McKinzie,	Stubblefield,
Cherry,	Murdoch,	Wheelock—11.
Creighton,	Martin,	

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Anderson (J. O.),	Ellsworth,	Meyer (J),
Bish,	Erickson,	Murray,
Black,	Gower,	Painter,
Callahan,	Guthrie,	Payne,
Campbell (A),	Hann,	Tice,
Douglas,	Hopkins,	Wilson (J. P.)
Dow,	King,	—22.
Dyer,	Lewis,	

[Summary: Republicans in Roman; Democrats in italic. Yeas, 120; Republican, 44; Democrats, 76. Nays, 11; Republicans, 11; Democrats, 0; absent or not voting, 22; Republicans, 20; Democrats, 2.]

Protest of Republicans.

The following was presented by Mr. Callahan after the passage of the repealing bill and ordered to be spread upon the journal:

The undersigned Republican members of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois respectfully, but most earnestly, protest against the repeal of an act entitled "An Act Concerning the Education of Children," approved May 24, 1889, unless such repeal shall be accompanied with or immediately followed by the enactment of another law on the same subject, which shall recognize and be in harmony with the proposition that the success of universal suffrage and popular government requires universal intelligence and education. We believe that the free common schools of Illinois are one of the chief bulwarks of the State and the safeguard of the liberties of the citizen and that every attack upon the system of free schools, whether direct or indirect, secret or open, should be repelled by every means within the power of the State or people. We believe that it is the right and duty of the State to require parents, guardians, and all others having children of school age under their control to cause such children to be educated in the elementary branches of learning. The duty of educating such children rests primarily upon the parent or guardian, and in the discharge of that duty the parent or guardian should be left free to choose in what school or schools he will educate his children. Where citizens, churches, or congregations establish and maintain schools with their own money they should be allowed to manage and control such schools in their own way, provided that in doing so they violate no public law or duty and do not become disturbing elements in society. So long as these conditions are observed no school officer or other authority should be authorized by law to interfere with such schools. We stand ready now and at all times to vote for a law in harmony with the foregoing propositions or principles and at the same time to vote for the repeal of the present compulsory school law of Illinois.

We are willing that churches and congregations shall be guaranteed by law the absolute control of schools established and maintained by them. We do not oppose or make any kind of war upon private schools where religious as well as scientific and literary instruction is given. We know that instruction in the precepts and practice of Christianity is not dangerous to society or to the State, and tends to produce law-abiding rather than law-breaking citizens. We do not desire to have private schools, or schools established and maintained by churches and congregations, supervised, controlled, approved or disapproved by school or other public officers of the State, or that the law should provide what branches of learning, or what language shall be taught in such schools, or that truant officers should invade the rights of such parents, as well as in obedience to law, discharge the duties they owe to their children in respect to their education.

We are unalterably opposed to the appropriation of public money for the use of any private school and to any and all legislation in regard to the education of children. But we hold steadfastly to the principle that parents, guardians, and others having the control of children of school age are in duty bound to cause such children to be instructed in such elementary branches of learning as will qualify them to discharge the duties of a citizen, and that if the parent, guardian, or person having control of any child of school age fails in this duty it is within the power and it is the duty of the State to punish the persons failing, and also to furnish such child with an opportunity to receive such instructions as the State shall determine is requisite and proper. To this end compulsory attendance at some school, public or private, is not only proper but necessary, and the principle of compulsory education cannot be abandoned with safety. It is not wise to do so.

The present compulsory law is one that has some meritorious features and some that are subject to just criticism. It should be amended, but the object had in view in its adoption should not be abandoned. Its unconditional repeal would be a desertion of the principles of compulsory education and of compulsory attendance at either private or public schools.

The Republican members of the House sought to avoid any such result. They offered amendments to the pending bill which avoided every just ground of complaint against the present law, and supported such amendments by their votes. The majority rejected the amendments so offered, and insisted upon an unqualified and unconditional repeal of the present law. They have promised nothing more and we have no right to expect any performance extending beyond the pledge actually made. Having offered and supported a measure that was a complete fulfillment of every pledge and promise made by the Republican party to the people we decline to surrender to the majority and join them in their retrogressive action upon a measure which we deem vital to the maintenance of the free school system in this State.

We respectfully ask that this our protest may be entered upon the journal of the House.

Ethelbert Callahan, John S. Martin, George Murray, Homer J. Tice, Urbin S. Ellsworth, James E. Bish, J. J. Douglas, J. O. Anderson, D. C. Hanna, E. F. Beals, Prescott H. Talbot, Thomas H. Creighton, John D. Edmiston, M. T. Cherry, N. H. Guthrie, George S. Caughlan, D. S. Berry, R. A. Gowen, E. D. Sheffield, Frank Murdock, John C. McKinzie, Thomas L. Spellman, Augustus Dow, Albert Campbell, J. L. Hastings, Will O. Clark.

It will be noticed that the protest is signed by only twenty-six members of the House.

Representative Farrell, who is Chairman of the World's Fair committee, says that that body will be called tomorrow to consider Senator Johnson's joint resolution in favor of the Sunday opening of the World's Fair. There is little doubt that the resolution will be reported favorably. It may be strengthened in some particulars, however.

WILL PRESENT TWO NEW BILLS.

A Special Council Committee Leaves for Springfield to Urge Legislation.

The special Council committee appointed to go to Springfield to urge legislation regulating the charges of telephone companies, and also giving city councils and village boards the right to establish and fix the rates which any gas or electric light company may charge, and to ask the enactment of a law compelling public officers to turn over the interest on public funds, left last night over the Alton road, accompanied by City Clerk Van Cleave. The committee is composed of Ald. Tripp, Ald. Mann, Ald. Conway, Ald. Martin, Ald. Jackson, Ald. Stuckart, Ald. Sexton, and Ald. Ellert. The committee was armed with two bills, one relating to telephone charges and the other giving councils and village boards the right to fix the charges for gas and electric light. Both were prepared by Assistant Corporation Counsel Chetlain. The bill relating to the interest on public funds was not completed. This will be drafted by Corporation Counsel Miller and sent to Springfield later on.

The telephone bill provides that no individual or company in this State shall be allowed to collect or receive a rental in excess of the following rates:

In cities or villages having a population of 60,000 or more, $6 per month; in cities or villages having a population of 25,000 and less than 60,000, $4; in cities, towns, and villages of less than 25,000 inhabitants, $3 per month.

When any two cities or villages are connected by wire operated or owned by one individual company or corporation, the price for the use of any telephone for the purpose of conversation between such cities or villages shall not exceed 15 cents for the first five minutes, and for each additional five minutes no sum exceeding five cents shall be collected or received; provided, any individual, firm, or corporation which has a telephone and pays rental therefor as above provided in each of the cities or villages so connected by wire, shall not be required to pay for connecting the same for the purpose of conversation between such cities and villages.

Other sections of the proposed act provide a penalty for violating the regulations and describe the method in which fines are to be enforced. For charging in excess of the schedule a fine of not less than $200 or more than $500 is provided for the first offense, between $500 and $1,000 for the second offense, between $1,000 and $5,000 for the third, and for each subsequent offense a penalty of $10,000 is provided.

The other bill provides that the City Council in cities and the President and Board of Trustees in villages and incorporated towns, in which gas or electric light companies have been or may be established, are hereby empowered by ordinance to regulate, establish, and fix the rates which any gas or electric light company may charge, collect, or receive for light, or for light, heat, or power, furnished by such companies to any person, firm, company, or corporation, public or private, and such gas or electric light company shall in no event charge more for light or for any light, heat, or power furnished to any person, firm, company, or corporation than the rate or price specified by ordinance of such city, village, or incorporated town.

Bill Aimed at Ticket Brokers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 1.—At the request of the railroads a bill was introduced by Representative J. C. Donnelly regulating the sale of railroad tickets and to protect the purchasers thereof. It requires that every person desiring to sell tickets must first file an application with the Secretary of State, at the same time paying the sum or $1 for license. It is further rendered unlawful for any person to issue tickets unless possessed of such certificate. Punishment for violation of this provision shall be a fine fixed at the discretion of the court, not less than $100 nor in excess of $1,000. A further provision secures the redemption of coupons and prohibits the sale of unused tickets.

PROPERTY WORTH MILLIONS INVOLVED.

Suit to Be Begun by Col. King's Heirs for a Tract of Land in Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Suit for the possession of a large amount of valuable real estate in the heart of Chicago is about to be begun by the heirs of the late Col. C. Clay King of Kingsville, Johnson County, Mo. B. Isley, a collector for the J. P. Fitzpatrick real estate and insurance agency, is one of the heirs through the interest of his mother, Mrs. Nancy Isley of Kingsville, a sister of C. Clay King, an undivided one-eighth interest in a tract of 160 acres in Chicago, including the Auditorium Building property. Mr. Isley thinks that the value of the entire tract may reach about $40,000,000. The acquisition of the property dates back to the early history of Illinois, when a family named Bourbon obtained, Mr. Isley states, from the government a quarter section of land. This land was subsequently let out to different tenants on something like a ground rent or long-time lease plan, and, owing to the loosely drawn form of contract, it admitted of ambiguous construction. The heirs desired to hold their interest in the land and the subsequent holders of the land denied the heirs' interest. Before anything could be done it was necessary to have abstracts of title to the property, and this was an exceedingly expensive matter and one which none of the heirs would undertake. C. Clay King, who was a man of means, had the case explained to him and, becoming interested, obtained the abstracts at a cost of about $10,000 and in return was given an eighth interest in the property. Litigation was begun and was carried finally to the United States Supreme Court, where the rights of the heirs to the property were established subject to the expiration of the leases. The last of the leases expired about a month ago, according to Mr. Isley's statement. The heirs are forming a concerted plan, under the direction of W. B. Sprague, a Chicago real estate attorney, and will as soon as agreement can be reached begin action.

Cinderella.

THEY LOVE UNCLE SAM

HAWAIIANS DESIRE UNION WITH THE AMERICAN STATES.

Commissioners Who Come Here to Promote Annexation Express Their Views on the Great Question—It Is the Earnest Desire of the People That the Stars and Stripes Shall Float Over the Islands—Graphic Details Touching the Dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani.

[Continued from first page.]

to say about Hawaiian annexation and that this intimation was discussed at a Cabinet meeting, where it was decided that the United States would "go it alone." There is much speculation as to how this hint reached the State Department. The most plausible theory advanced is that the tip came from Minister Lincoln. It remains to be seen whether the advance information will prove to be correct. Mr. Foster is very positive in his assertions that no communication has been received from the British Government.

There are many wild rumors afloat concerning the intentions of the British Government. One of the most sensational of these was a dispatch from a Boston afternoon paper, telegraphed to the Navy Department, stating that eight British men-of-war had sailed from Esquimalt for Honolulu and attributing the source of the information to the naval intelligence office here. From the fact that the naval intelligence office is just at the present time a little rusty on the movement of foreign war vessels, owing to the absence of the officer who usually corrects the ship list, the dispatch was quickly pronounced untrue by the navy officials.

Don Dickinson, who casually lets it be known that he has twice declined to be Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State, but may not thrust the proffer from himself a third time, was on the floor of the House today talking over foreign affairs with the members. Mr. Dickinson has an annexation policy which includes the taking in of Canada, and he thinks Hawaii would be a good beginning for that policy. He told members that Hawaii ought to be part of the United States and he did not believe in putting hindrances in the way of acquiring it.

FACTS TOUCHING THE ISLANDS.

Important Summary of Events Covering a Period of Fifty Years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Of peculiar value at this time is a brief summary of leading facts and events during the last fifty years, compiled from official records of the United States, in relation to the subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. This summary was in part prepared by our Minister at Honolulu, and sent by him to the Department of State for convenient reference, and it has been useful also to the President of the United States in connection with efforts to induce this government to again consider the subject of annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the territory of the United States. The principal parts of the summary are quoted below, as follows:

1843—Feb. 25.—Lord George Paulet of her Britannic Majesty's ship Carysfort obtained, by forceful measures, cession of the Hawaiian Islands to the Government of Great Britain July 31, 1843. They were restored to the original sovereignty by British Admiral Thomas.

1843—Nov. 28.—Joint convention of the English and French Governments, which acknowledged the independence of this archipelago and reciprocally promised never to take possession of any part of same. The United States Government was invited to be a party to the above, but declined.

1849, August—Admiral Tromelin, with a French naval force, after making demands on the Hawaiian Government impossible to be complied with, took unresisted possession of the fort and government buildings in Honolulu and blockaded the harbor. After a few weeks' occupation of the place the French departed, leaving political affairs as they were previous to their arrival.

1851, January—A French naval force again appeared at Honolulu and threatened bombardment and destruction of the town. The King, Kamehameha III., with the government, fearing it would be carried into effect and in mortal dread of being brought under French rule similar to that placed by the latter over Tahiti, executed a deed of cession of all the Hawaiian Islands and their sovereignty forever in favor of the United States of America. The document, in a sealed envelope, was placed in charge of Mr. Severance of Maine, the United States Commissioner at Honolulu, with instructions to take formal official possession of the soil of these islands on occasion of the first hostile shot fired by the French. On learning the facts the latter desisted further aggressive acts and departed from the country.

Since that period the French authorities have pursued a conciliatory course in their relations with the Hawaiian Government. It said that a secret treaty existed between the United States Government and that of Hawaii, by which these islands shall pass into possession of the former in case of aggression made upon them thereafter by any hostile powers. The deed of cession of 1851 was by order of President Fillmore's Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, returned to the Hawaiian Government.

1854—The administration of President Pierce authorized the United States Commissioner at Honolulu, Mr. David L. Gregg of Illinois, to negotiate a treaty with the Hawaiian authorities for the cession of the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States; but Mr. Gregg succeeded only in obtaining a protocol for a treaty, by which the United States was to extend a protectorate government over them. The matter in that form did not meet with the approval of Mr. Secretary Marcy and further negotiations to obtain cession of sovereignty over the islands ceased.

1871-'72.—The subject of annexation of Hawaii to the United States was agitated, both at Honolulu and in the United States. Formal notice of the subject was taken by President Grant to the extent of laying before the United States Senate important information relative to the annexation which had been received by him from our Minister at Honolulu. The matter is understood to have been discussed in the United States Senate, but no definite action was taken by that body.

1881—"The American solution" was laid down by Secretary Blaine to Minister Comly.

1883-'84—During the administration of President Arthur the subject of annexation of Hawaii to the United States was warmly advocated; and, although no formal action relative thereto was taken, the agitation of the subject was so vigorous as to have had the effect of temporarily placing in jeopardy the important matter of extending for another period of seven years the treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Hawaii, which was then pending. The United States Senate was averse to extending the treaty unless, together with the extension, Hawaii would grant to the United States the privilege of establishing permanently a naval station for this government in the Hawaiian Islands. Argument was made by the Secretary of State to show that it would be inexpedient to join a provision of this character to the commercial treaty; but the Senate insisted upon and carried its point, and an additional article was put into the treaty by which this government secured the right to establish a naval station and coaling depot for its ships of war at Pearl River harbor.

OPINIONS ON ANNEXATION.

Senator Frye and Others Believe That the Islands Should Belong to America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Senator Frye of Maine, who is a leading member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and who has taken an active interest in all matters relating to the control of outlying islands in the Pacific Ocean, said today:

I have for years observed with regret the acquisition by foreign powers of desirable coaling stations and harbor privileges on the several islands, until now none are left, save this one on the Sandwich Islands. I am in favor of making sure of this one by taking Hawaii into our possession. The protest of England against annexation on our part, if it were deemed wisest and best by the powers of this government, would be presumptuous and impudent. I imagine that it will be confined to the presentation of a diplomatic note, to which our Secretary of State, in diplomatic terms, will make reply. England did not consult with us or our interests when she made an agreement with Germany to divide the islands of the Pacific with that power, and she certainly can have no ground for objection if we see fit to take Hawaii, the only territory now remaining in the ocean.

A prominent member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House said today:

Of course the argument will be made that it is in violation of our long-established principle of human liberty for us to take possession of these islands, and to deprive the natives of self-government. That question, however, does not properly arise. The question is that of predominance of interests in these islands by the United States, and the relations existing between Hawaii and the United States by reason of their position. The dominating interest of Hawaii, by possession, is held in the United States, and by position the Sandwich Islands form an outpost for the United States. It is an acknowledged fact among nations that such conditions establish in the country thus interested the right to control or to protect the outpost. In this we have a strong case. The question of how far the islands shall be controlled and how far the natives shall be preserved, is incidental, and comes after the other.

The War Department, at the request of the State Department, is having copies made of a number of blue prints showing the topographical situation of Honolulu and other points in the Sandwich Islands. The copies and the rest of the originals not duplicated will be given to Secretary J. W. Foster for reference in the conference he is to have Saturday with the Annexation Commissioners. It is also probable that duplicates of these maps will be furnished the Navy Department for transmission to the naval force in Hawaiian waters.

WARSHIPS AWAITING ORDERS.

Naval Authorities Are Evidently Preparing for an Emergency.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 1.—The United States ships Adams and Ranger are lying in the stream at Mare Island awaiting orders from Washington. Work is still being pushed on the Monterey, and the commanding officer of the Benicia arsenal has received orders to have all the fixed ammunition on hand ready for shipment at a moment's notice.

Bloodshed Not Expected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—There are no indications of any material increase to be made in the number of United States naval vessels in Hawaiian waters. No developments that will lead to bloodshed in Honolulu or elsewhere in the islands have come to light, and it is the belief in naval circles that the force of marines and sailors on the Boston is sufficient to protect American interests and maintain order. One vessel may be sent to support the Boston, and information obtained at the department leads to the belief that no others will follow unless the situation becomes alarming, and this does not seem probable in view of the present state of affairs. The government will not be caught napping, however, and vessels will be prepared for sea and kept in readiness.

STATE SOLONS FAVOR ANNEXATION.

Resolutions Anent Hawaii Are Introduced in Various Legislatures.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—A House resolution introduced this morning urges Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts looking toward the establishment of American supremacy in Hawaii either by means of a protectorate or by annexation at as early a date as possible and upon such terms and conditions as will secure to its people permanent peace and prosperity.

Uncle Sam Should Control.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 1.—In the House today Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem.) introduced a resolution expressing it as the sense of the House that the United States Government should establish a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands with a view to their annexation. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

California Senators Heard From.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 1.—The Senate today adopted a joint resolution providing that whenever the Hawaiian Government shall signify a desire that its territory be annexed by the United States that the California Congressmen shall endeavor to bring about such result, and that it is the sense of California that no other power than the United States should obtain control over the islands.

CANADA IS INTERESTED.

The Hawaiian Question Raised in Parliament and Indefinitely Answered.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 1.—Senator McLean tonight asked the government whether it had pressed upon the imperial authorities the vital interest Canada had in the maintenance of the political independence of the Sandwich Islands.

Sir John Thompson replied that no correspondence had passed between the Canadian and her Majesty's government, partly because the latter were well aware of the importance of the interests involved and partly because, as he had reason to understand, that her Majesty's government was alive to the importance of the empire's interest in those islands.

LILIUOKALANI CHANGES HER MIND.

Belief Is Expressed That She Will Not Make an Appeal to England.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—M. Hoffnung, the Hawaiian Chargé d'Affaires, has received no dispatches from Hawaii by way of New Zealand, although the Alameda has arrived at Auckland from Honolulu, and he is of opinion that Queen Liliuokalani has changed her mind about an appeal to Great Britain and has sent a statement to Washington, which will arrive on the next steamer at San Francisco.

Germany Passive at Present.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—An inquiry at the Berlin Foreign Office in regard to the attitude of Germany on the Hawaiian situation elicited a semi-official reply to the effect that Germany at present was passive, but that if the United States should annex Hawaii Germany might demand a slight compensation elsewhere.

CROUSE'S WILL ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

The Representative of Mrs. Kosterlitz Is Not Going to Enter Proceedings.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The will of D. Edgar Crouse, who left an estate valued at nearly $5,000,000, and over which a strong contest was expected, was admitted to probate today in the Surrogate's Court. About every heir was present or represented by counsel, both the Southern and Western States sending persons interested. It was expected that a notice of contest would be filed by Attorney W. S. Andrews, the local representative of the counsel for Mrs. Siegfred Kosterlitz, Steele & Dickson of New York, claiming that Mrs. Kosterlitz's daughter, Dorothea Edgarita Crouse Wilson, was the nearest of kin and entitled to the entire estate, with the exception of that specified to go to charitable institutions, servants, and friends. Mr. Andrews filed no claim, however. He said that he had only watched the proceedings. Mrs. Kosterlitz's claim is based on the will itself, which leaves seven-eighths of the decedent's estate to his "next of kin." Mrs. Kosterlitz's daughter is the only next of kin, it is claimed, and she will expect that the executors pay over the full amount left to the next of kin under the will. "They already know what we expect," said Mr. Andrews, "but it may be that a little later on we will serve a formal demand for the child's share. We expected to ask a guardian to be appointed for Dorothea, but will do nothing at present."

A Special Brewery on the Way.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The first complete brewery that ever crossed the ocean on a ship is about to be landed in Philadelphia en route to Chicago. The British ship Westhall is now due at this port from Hamburg with an entire German lager-beer brewery for the World's Fair. It is consigned to J. W. Hampton & Co. for immediate shipment by rail to Chicago. Moreover, it is thus far the first exhibit known to be due here for the great show. During the Fair the brewery will be put in working order. The object of its exhibition is to convince the Americans that the Germans know how to brew as well as drink better beer than America produces.

Jefferson Davis' Remains to Be Removed.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—It was today determined to remove the remains of Jefferson Davis from New Orleans to Richmond for interment May 30, Confederate memorial day. Lee Camp Confederate Veterans was given charge of the arrangements for the occasion.

Cinderella.

Spring Humors

SPRING HUMORS, blood humors, skin humors, scalp humors with loss of hair, and every other humor, whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, are now speedily, permanently, and economically cured by that greatest of all known humor cures, the

Cuticura Resolvent

A SKIN and blood purifier of incomparable purity and curative power. An acknowledged specific of world-wide celebrity. Entirely vegetable, safe, innocent, and palatable. Effects daily more great cures of skin, scalp, and blood humors than all other skin and blood remedies before the public. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other blood and skin remedies.

Sold everywhere. Price, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Spring Humors, Blood Humors, Skin Humors, Scalp Humors."

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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BEST LINE TO TEXAS

DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

NEWSDEALERS

THE NEWSPAPER EASIEST TO SELL IS THE NEWSPAPER THAT SELLS ITSELF

TO DISPLAY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE IS TO SELL IT.

SELL TO MAKE

WRITE FOR RATES AND TERMS.

Cures Scrofula

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

INHERITED SCROFULA.

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary Scrofula, which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain. MRS. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Plenty of Time

to ripen in the wood before being bottled is one of the reasons for the popularity of C. H. Evans & Sons' India Pale Ale and Brown Stout. They are pronounced by exacting connoisseurs superior to the finest imported.

Wholesale Dealers:
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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

NEWS SELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.

The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.

ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 23d day of February, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., by order of the County Court of La Salle County, I shall sell at public sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire property of the LA SALLE BREWING CO., comprising the real estate, Lot 4, of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Town 33, Range 1, La Salle County, Ill., containing 3.83 acres, buildings and machinery thereon, manufactured beer, raw material, kegs, vats, horses, wagons, and all other personal property owned by said company. This plant has lately been remodeled and fitted with new and modern machinery and is in first-class condition. The only brewery in the City of La Salle.

For further particulars apply to W. B. HUMMER, Assignee.
La Salle, Ill.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

NEWS SELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.

The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.

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...nd results when ...ken; it is pleasant ...he taste, and acts ... on the Kidneys, ... cleanses the sys... ...pels colds, head... ...nd cures habitual ... of Figs is the ...kind ever pro... ...the taste and ac... ...mach, prompt in ... beneficial in its ...y from the most ...le substances, its ...lities commend it ...ade it the most ...wn. ...for sale in 50c ...ll leading drug... ...le druggist who ...n hand will pro... ...or any one who ...o not accept any
...SYRUP CO. ...CO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
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...rofula ... Scrofula ...
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...S SALE.
...W. B. HUMMER, Assignee.
...NEWS SELLERS ...ould write for ...tes and terms. ...rompt answers to ...l inquiries.
...LWAYS SELLS BEST.

MILK "TRUST" FAILS.

THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES EVEN AT $100,000.

The Voluntary Assignment to C. E. Morrill Made Because of Internal Trouble, and Said to Be the Beginning of a New Association—Four Hundred Dollars Taken from a Business-Man's Pocket—Early-Closing Mass-Meetings on the West Side—Other Local News.

With the assets and liabilities even at $100,000 the Chicago Milk Shippers' Association made a voluntary assignment in the County Court yesterday to C. E. Morrill, No. 116 La Salle street.

The association was organized in the spring of 1891 and had about 2,200 members, consisting of milk shippers from all points within fifty miles of Chicago. Prior to the organization of the company the difficulties attending the delivery of milk to dealers in the city made the business unsatisfactory and unprofitable to all parties concerned, and a movement was set on foot to organize the Shippers' Association. Nearly every shipper within fifty miles of the city joined it and a supply house was established as a distributing center for the supplies reaching the city. Great promises were made to the shippers. The milk shipped to the market, if not sold, was to be converted into cream by a patent process or into butter, and inducements were offered showing that the shipments not disposed of could be converted into a patent black paint of superior quality. Mr. McIndoe, attorney for the association, says that the shipments of the company not disposed of in other ways have been converted into paint and that the product takes an enamel that no other paint will produce.

For a while everything moved smoothly and the shippers paid their dues to the company and met their obligations. Even among the honest farmers, however, there are some who wish to avail themselves of a knowledge not recognized by the law as a source of legitimate revenue and, as a result of the difference and conflict between them and the association, differences of opinion resulted, which ended in litigation, and from fifty to 100 suits were filed against the association in the Superior and Circuit Courts, while the association in turn had claims innumerable to collect, and filed suit after suit against the shippers for the collection of claims. The "supply house" became an expense. The representations of the company, it is said, were not realized. The milk which could not be disposed of by sale through the supply house was not converted into cream, butter, and buttermilk. The receipts became too large to handle and great losses resulted to the association.

Among the many shippers there were some, it is alleged, who conjured up a conspiracy on the part of the association for the purpose of defrauding the members. The failure of the enterprise as at first outlined made the members dissatisfied, and the dissatisfaction resulted in an attack upon the legal status of the association. The members refused to pay their bills, and when carried into court pleaded in defense of the claims presented against them that the association was a "trust." A test case was submitted to Judge Kettelle several months ago, and the Judge held that the statutes in regard to trusts would include the Milk Shippers' Association, and that its business was in violation of the law. Then the shippers refused to meet their bills, and one complication succeeded another until the Appellate Court reversed the decision of Judge Kettelle. Then the tables were turned, and since that time numberless suits have been filed against members of the association. The collections, however, could not be made, and embarrassment resulted.

Could the claims outstanding against the shippers be collected dollar for dollar it is said that the liabilities might be canceled, but many of the bills can only be collected after judgment has been entered in court against the debtors.

The officers of the company claim that it is probable that a new organization will be effected for the purposes of the old association. The experience derived from the business of the last five years renders it impossible, as Mr. McIndoe says, to conduct the business on the old lines. There must be a central organization in the city to represent the shippers of milk from the country and to secure to commerce pure milk and facilitate the sale of his product by the farmer and dairyman. The collapse of the Shippers' Association, therefore, is understood to be a mere preliminary to the organization of a new company, which will profit by the experience of its predecessor.

POCKET PICKED OF $500 IN CASH.

N. Samuels of L. Heilprin & Co. Loses That Sum After Drawing It from the Bank.

N. Samuels of the firm of L. Heilprin & Co., No. 246 Market street, is $500 out, and he has offered $50 to get him out of that hole.

Tuesday afternoon Mr. Samuels went to the Bank of Commerce in the Temple Building and drew $900 with which to pay off the factory hands in the employ of Heilprin & Co. When he arrived at the home office a $500 package was missing and he was unable to find it in his overcoat or other pocket.

"The only way I can account for the loss of that package," said Mr. Samuels yesterday, "is that my pocket was picked by some clever fellow who did not know what he was getting. When I went to the Bank of Commerce to draw $900 I am confident no one was following me. Usually we draw from $2,500 to $3,000, but last Tuesday I found it was only necessary to draw $900. I took a package containing $500 and stuffed it into my overcoat pocket, $220 went into the pocket on the left side, and the balance was placed in my trousers pockets. After leaving the bank and when I arrived at a point near the office I remembered that I had been commissioned to buy a draft for an Eastern house.

"Returning to the bank I was hemmed in at the entrance to the Temple Building among a crowd of young fellows, and after a time went in and brought my draft. On returning to the office I was dumfounded to find that the big package in my right-hand overcoat pocket was missing. Nothing else had been touched, and I am confident that the men I was crowded against at the entrance to the Temple on my second visit were the men who did the work."

Mr. Samuels has the complete confidence of his employers, and the only course they are taking to recover the lost money is offering $50 reward and no questions asked for the return of the missing package.

WORKING FOR EARLY CLOSING.

Mass-Meeting of West Side Clerks Held at Twelfth Street Turner Hall.

Sales clerks of the West Side, including several young women, assembled at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall last evening, to formulate plans to aid in obtaining their demands for early closing hours, on at least two days of each week. The meeting was addressed by the members of the early closing committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly. D. D. O'Brien was Chairman. A letter expressing regret at not being able to be present was received from Judge Richard S. Tuthill of the Circuit Court. It indorsed the demands of the sales clerks and its reading elicited applause. M. J. Carroll, editor of the *Eight Hour Herald*, said he learned that with one solitary exception the merchants of the West Side have agreed to accede to the petition of the clerks.

"Any man," said Mr. Carroll, "who under such circumstances declines to coöperate with the great majority of the merchants in ameliorating the present condition of clerks, ought to be held up to the scorn of the general public. He ought to be treated as he deserves by the friends of the clerks when they need to purchase goods."

It was announced that a mass-meeting will be held at 9 o'clock Friday evening at Bricklayers' Hall to take further action in the matter. The meeting is to be addressed by Frank Sweeny, Past Grand Master of the Switchmen's Union; J. W. Rogers, Editor of the *Age of Labor*; John P. Patterson, George Schilling, T. J. Morgan, P. H. McLogan, Victor W. Pomeroy, and Kidd Nat, Secretary of the Woodworkers' Union.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING DIAMONDS.

George W. Hicks Confesses to Having Taken Mrs. Oscar Rosenthal's Property.

Detective Levy of the Central Station yesterday arrested George W. Hicks and recovered $800 worth of diamonds which had been stolen from the residence of Mrs. Oscar Rosenthal, No. 3415 Prairie avenue. Jan. 26 Hicks, who is a paper hanger, was employed in Mrs. Rosenthal's house. That night she missed diamonds and jewelry valued at $800. She reported the matter to the police and Detective Levy was detailed on the case. Tuesday the officer learned that Minnie Schwartz, a domestic employed in the house of Anderson Miner, a contractor at La Grange, had secured possession of some valuable diamonds. Yesterday morning Detective Levy went to La Grange and had a talk with the girl. She denied at first having any diamonds in her possession. The officer made a hasty search through the pantry and found the stolen jewels hidden in a fruit dish. The girl then said they had been given her by Hicks, who, she alleged, was going to elope with her in a few days. Hicks was found at work at Thirty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue and placed under arrest. When taken to the Central Station he admitted his guilt and said he had seen the diamonds while at work in Mrs. Rosenthal's house and could not resist the temptation to take them. Hicks has been employed for thirteen years by Maddigan & Co., No. 3509 Indiana avenue. He is married and has a family. He first became acquainted with the Schwartz girl a few weeks ago while doing some work in Mr. Miner's house at La Grange.

TEN NIGHTS' COLUMBIAN BAZAAR.

Members of the Italian Catholic Church Raising Money for a Parochial School.

A ten nights' Columbian bazaar was opened last night in the Italian Catholic Church on Illinois street, near Franklin, to raise funds to build a parochial school for the Italian children of Chicago. The pastor, the Rev. Father Moreschini, has secured $1,100 for this purpose from a picnic given last summer at Willow Springs as a nucleus. The bazaar rooms last night were decorated prettily with American, Italian, and Spanish colors. Portraits of Washington, Columbus, Ferdinand and Isabella adorned the walls. Many valuable and dainty articles were offered for sale from gayly decked booths by pretty maidens. The attendance was large. The music, by violin, harp, and piano, was enjoyed, as were also the addresses by the Rev. Father Frank Perry of the cathedral, the Rev. Father McCann of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, and the Rev. Father Tonello, pastor of the Italian church of Galesburg. Tonight as special attractions at the bazaar there will be singing by Mr. Herbert, special selections by the church choir, and music by Tomaso's mandolin orchestra.

DR. KEELEY TO FOUND A NEW HOME.

He Withdraws His Treatment from the Medical Mutual Aid Association.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley has withdrawn his treatment from the establishment of the Medical Mutual Aid Association, on Curtis street. This step is taken preparatory to the introduction of his system of curing alcoholism and drug diseases in a larger institution on a charitable basis, the intention being to arrange matters so that the poor of Chicago may have the benefits of his discovery. The arrangements have not been perfected yet, and the treatment is withdrawn from the Curtis street establishment only to pave the way for an institution which shall be more really charitable in its scope.

Bound to Try Criminals.

State's-Attorney Kern is determined to hold the Judges of Cook County responsible for releasing any prisoners who may be turned loose at the commencement of the February term owing to their having remained in jail over the statutory period without trial. He says he will take all the prisoners whose cases demand trial, about thirty, over to the County Building and take them before every Judge and demand trial. The State, Mr. Kern claims, is ready to try all these cases, and the court will either have to hear the cases or discharge the men. Mr. Kern claims that the Judges are very reluctant to help in disposing of criminal cases. The three courts at present in session are unable to keep up with the business. Yesterday Mr. Kern succeeded in inducing Judge Goggin to come over to the North Side and sit in Branch 2, Judge Dunne being engaged in a murder trial.

Want the Water Pure.

An injunction was granted by Judge Horton yesterday to restrain the Mount Greenwood Cemetery Association and the Archbishop of Chicago, as owner of the Mount Olivet Cemetery, from building a sewer on Morgan avenue or Eleventh street to drain the cemeteries into a stream in the vicinity which, it is alleged, has been used for drinking purposes and from which the plaintiff claims he has harvested his ice crop. It is contended that the construction of the sewer for the purpose of draining the cemetery would pollute the water of the stream, and although the Master to whom the matter was referred expressed his doubts concerning the merits of the case, a temporary injunction was granted.

Suits Against the Whisky Trust.

Joseph Wolf, a wholesale liquor dealer on Dearborn street, yesterday, through his attorney, began twenty suits in Justice Prindiville's court against the Distillery and Cattle Feeding company, the whisky trust. The suits are for the recovery of $200 each, making a total of $4,000 on rebate vouchers of the trust held by Mr. Wolf. The suits involve the same questions as were at issue in the suit of William Newberger against the trust before the same Justice several weeks ago, and in which Newberger was given a judgment for $300. An appeal in the foregoing case is now pending. The twenty suits filed by Mr. Wolf will come up for hearing Feb. 6 at 10 o'clock a. m.

Head of No Saw Trust.

Samuel Disston of Philadelphia, a member of the saw manufacturing firm, is at the Victoria. He was questioned yesterday about the proposed combine of Eastern saw manufacturers, of which the firm of Richardson Brothers was said to be the head center. Mr. Disston said he was not aware of any movement to join forces on the part of the big saw makers. "So far as Richardson Brothers are concerned," he said, "we control their output, as we bought their books about four years ago. We are not interested in the output of any factory except those owned by ourselves. I have not even heard of any scheme to form a saw trust."

Isaac S. Fairchild Arrested.

Isaac S. Fairchild was taken from his bed in the Newport Hotel, No. 73 Monroe street, yesterday afternoon and locked up at the Central Station. Last night he was taken to Minneapolis by Detective Zamrosch. Fairchild was formerly a clerk in the office of the Northern Pacific railroad company at Minneapolis, and Jan. 18, it is alleged, he embezzled $1,000 of the company's money and fled from the city.

Items.

By the giving way of a scaffold on which he was working at the new Halsted street viaduct yesterday Thomas Cooper, a carpenter, fell a distance of twenty feet and his left arm was fractured. He was conveyed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Cooper lives at No. 57 North May street.

The Coroner was the recipient of a telegram yesterday announcing the finding of the body of a man near the Pan-Handle railway tracks at Globe, Ill. From a card found in his pocket the man's name is supposed to have been Harold Fredericks. It is thought he was killed by a train while walking beside the tracks. An inquest will be held at Globe today.

While alighting from a Milwaukee avenue car at Halsted and Indiana streets shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Lizzie Teyude, a widow, 70 years of age, slipped and fell. At the time the car was in motion and in falling Mrs. Teyude was thrown between the grip car and a trailer and received severe internal injuries. She was conveyed to her home at No. 38 Chaple street.

Joseph Bingham, a brakeman employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, received severe internal injuries yesterday by falling from the top of a moving freight train at Bentonville, Ill. He was brought to this city on a passenger train yesterday and conveyed to his home, No. 19 Maplewood avenue, in the Railroad Brotherhood's ambulance.

Investigation by the health officer yesterday established the fact that Alexander May, a County Hospital patient, is not suffering from smallpox. The disease, however, is not fully developed, and he will be isolated until all danger is past. Nathaniel Graham, the patient who was removed from the County Hospital to the pest house a few days ago, is in a serious condition. His recovery is not probable.

Joseph Smith was sentenced to fifty days in the County Jail yesterday morning by Judge McConnell for contempt of court. In the Bernstein conspiracy case Smith was a witness for the State and being intimidated, as he claims, by the defense, he refused to respond to the demands of the State for his evidence. An attachment for contempt of court was issued against him, but he evaded the officers until yesterday morning, when he was brought before Judge McConnell.

William Finnigan, a bricklayer, boarded one of the motor cars of the Cicero and Proviso Electric Street railway at Austin, and was put off because he refused to pay his fare. On the return trip the conductor discovered him lying in the roadway at West Forty-eighth and Madison streets. He was bleeding from several severe scalp wounds and was taken to the County Hospital, where the attending physician stated that he was in a serious condition and might die.

Cinderella.

PLUNDER SENT EAST.

WESTERN THIEVES' "FENCE" AT HOBOKEN RAIDED.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Imported Silks, Woolens, Laces, Etc., Stolen from Duluth and Other Cities, Found in George Powell's House—He Admits He "Worked" with a Gang—Whisky Rallies Slightly on the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Hoboken police today raided a house on Adams street in which were stored valuable imported silks, laces, woolen goods, linen, etc., valued at many thousands of dollars. The goods were the proceeds of robberies committed in the West. Not long ago the police of St. Paul, Minn., arrested Joe Powell, who said he was connected with a large dry goods house in New York City. Upon being questioned he confessed that he had been in the company of a gang of professional burglars for several months. He told the Chief of Police that his residence was in Hoboken, and that a notorious burglar named "Joe" Burns was the leader of the gang, which had been operating extensively in Western cities for a long time. He also stated that several thousand dollars' worth of imported silks, stolen from a large dry goods store in Duluth, together with other goods, had been sent to Hoboken to be stored at No. 71 Adams street, where he lived. The Chief of Police of St. Paul notified the Pinkertons of New York, and Mr. Pinkerton had a consultation with Chief of Police Donovan of Hoboken.

SLIGHT RALLY IN WHISKY TRUST.

Many Rumors Concerning the Stock, One That a New Pool Is Formed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Whisky stock shook itself together today and got on its feet again. The general trade did not want to see the bottom drop entirely out of so prominent a stock because it might start a slump epidemic all along the line. The slight rally today was attributed by some to the buying for covering by the bears, and by others to an appreciation by shrewd men that the drop on whisky had been carried too far. It also was reported that another pool had been formed in the stock and that it would be taken care of by powerful interests. Friends of the stock declared that any investigation which might be instituted would either be sidetracked or turn out to be a whitewashing farce. The 18 cent per gallon reduction by the trust has not brought any rush of buyers. The large jobbers are in favor of pounding the trust to the utmost, as the whisky is in stock, and any strengthening of the trust would lead to higher priced spirits at the first opportunity for a mark up. A story was afloat that a deal had been made by those who really control the whisky trust and the bear party and that the bears suddenly had wheeled over to the bull side. One report had it that any investigation of this trust would start inquiries into several other trusts which were not in a condition to stand questioning. This danger, it was said, had been shrewdly played upon the whisky managers until they had created a strong lobby for the benefit of trusts in general and whisky in particular. A favorite bet today was that the stock would go down five before it went up three points.

BANKER DAVIS WEDS MISS WHITING.

Both Are Wealthy and Belong to the Exclusive Newport Set.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—John H. Davis, the wealthy banker and father of Miss Flora Davis, who is engaged to Lord Terence Blackwood, son of Earl Dufferin, was privately married today to Miss Amelia Whiting, second daughter of the late Augustus Whiting, years ago a leading merchant in New Orleans, whose family since the war has held a conspicuous position in New York society. Mr. Davis is wealthy. His wife has an income of $30,000 a year. Both belong to the exclusive Newport set.

NEWS NOTES OF THE METROPOLIS.

Anton Kessler Shoots the Girl Who Rejected His Love and Himself.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Anton Kessler, an insurance canvasser, loved a young woman; so did his former employer, a baker named Jaeger. She preferred the latter. Kessler left Jaeger's employ and told the girl he would kill her if she married Jaeger, but she did so. This was three years ago. The disappointed lover happened to kill another young man and his mania for manslaughter was appeased for the time being, and he was acquitted for this homicide on the ground that the killing was an accident. Today he called on Mrs. Jaeger, declared he could control his love no longer, was repulsed, and then shot her and himself. The woman will recover and Kessler will die.

Turn Down General Assembly Overtures.

There was an animated discussion today at the meeting of the Newark Presbytery over the overtures of the General Assembly in regard to a revision of the Confession of Faith. Dr. Ferrand made a speech in favor of refusing to answer the overtures on the ground that they are unconstitutional. The matter was left to a committee, which made a long report, the gist of which was contained in a resolution that the presbytery "respectfully declines to consider the question of approving the proposed overtures on the revision of the Confession of Faith until it can be satisfied that they have been prepared in strict accordance with the provisions of our constitution and that this action shall not be construed as expressing opposition to revision." The report was unanimously adopted.

Sued by Chicago Publishers.

Thirty or more suits against an equal number of Newark (N. J.) business-men were begun today by the W. H. Parrish Publishing company of Chicago to recover $19.80 from each person for twelve volumes. The counter claim is that the books are not what they were represented to be. As a test it was decided to try the suit against William S. Vleit, a contractor. Mr. Vleit's counsel asked for a nonsuit on the ground that the Parrish Publishing company is a corporation. Judge Truesdall reserved his decision. The other cases were postponed for two weeks.

Silvia Thorne's Mother Under Arrest.

Among the prisoners arraigned today before Justice Hogan in the Jefferson Market Police Court was Mrs. Mary Titus, the mother of Sylvia Thorne, an actress who was formerly a member of the Casino company, but who retired from the stage a few months ago upon her marriage to Ben Tuttle, manager of the Standard Theater. She was charged with shoplifting. She was supported by her daughter, Mrs. Ben Tuttle, and Mrs. Kate Reed, widow of Comedian Charley Reed. Mrs. Titus was released on bail.

Callers on Mr. Cleveland.

Among the callers upon President-elect Cleveland were W. C. P. Breckinridge and C. J. Bronston. They remained with the President-elect an hour, but as they left Mr. Breckinridge said the visit was purely social and that nothing in the line of officeseeking was mentioned. Among the other callers was Congressman G. F. Williams of Massachusetts.

Richmond Terminal Defaults.

As anticipated, the Richmond Terminal company today defaulted on its 6 per cent collateral trust bonds. There is said to be a scheme on foot to relieve the company from its financial difficulties, but the details have not yet been given out, and besides the present time is considered unfavorable for a readjustment.

Gotham Brevities.

Three deaths from typhus and three new cases were reported today.

Howe & Hummel, Carlyle W. Harris' attorneys, received a telegram from Mrs. Harris, the condemned man's mother, today saying she had gone to Scranton, Pa., in pursuit of further testimony.

Ex-Gov. John S. Wise has resigned from the Southern Society as a result of an episode at the club-house a few weeks ago growing out of a speech he made at a Cooper union meeting during the Presidential campaign.

It was stated today by one who is interested in it that the typewriter trust would in all probability be in active operation Feb. 10. The combination would begin with eight companies engaged in the manufacture and selling of typewriting machines.

The Directors of the United States Book company met this afternoon. The books of the company have been kept in such a careless manner that the directors were unable to ascertain its condition. Mr. Lovell, however, is engaged upon a statement of the company's affairs, which, it is anticipated, will be laid before the directors tomorrow.

Chicago Bank Wins Its Suit for Brandy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Court of Appeals has decided in favor of the First National Bank of Chicago in its action against Robert J. Dean and others. The action was to recover the value of twenty barrels of brandy, which the bank claims to be entitled to under and by virtue of two warehouse receipts issued by Dean and others and held by the plaintiff.

Oregon House Passes Fair Bill.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 1.—The House today passed the bill appropriating $60,000 for the World's Fair exhibit.

SIX MILLION NEEDED FOR THE SCHOOLS.

Finance Committee Submits Its Report to the Board of Education.

An estimate of expenditures for school purposes was presented last night to the Board of Education by G. L. Warner, Chairman of the Finance committee. The statement shows that a net expenditure of $5,895,800 is provided for. Among the different committees the total is apportioned as follows:

School management	$1,940,000
Janitors and supplies	500,000
Judiciary	500,000
High schools	340,000
English high and Manual Training	40,000
Drawing	30,000
Compulsory education	10,000
Music	25,000
Physical culture	23,000
German	150,000
Building and grounds	2,000,000
Annexation	85,000
Contingent fund	158,500
Total	$5,307,000

In addition to the amount from tax levy the Committee on School Management will have the following:

School fund proper	$586,000
Tuition	2,800
Total	$588,800

This apportionment grants a general increase over the amounts expended last year. The Chairmen of the committees interested are generally well satisfied with the arrangement. An attack on the allowance for special studies was expected, but the fact that teachers in these branches are employed for the year ending in June induced the opposition to withdraw its forces for the present.

The apportionment grants the school management committee nearly $400,000 more than was expended last year. High schools are given an increase of $50,000. The allowance for drawing is $30,000, the same amount given last year and $1,906.62 less than actually expended in 1892. German cost $150,979.95 last year and $155,000 has been apportioned for that department this year. Chairman Halle of the German committee say there is an unexpended balance of $10,000, and as he does not desire to extend the system he declares himself satisfied with the award. Chairman Rosenthal asked for $2,800,000, and his Committee on Buildings and Grounds is given $2,000,000. Although a great deal of work is planned for this year he says the allowance will be sufficient.

Besides the apportionment schedule the Finance committee sent in the tax levy for 1893. The basis on which it is made is as follows:

Salaries of superintendents and teachers, exclusive of special teachers, $2,600,000, less estimated revenue school fund, $585,000, $2,015,000; tuition pupils at Normal School, $10,000; evening school, $115,000; school libraries, $3,000; supplementary reading matter, $20,000; rebinding reference books, $1,000; books for indigent pupils, $5,000; maps, globes, etc., $5,000; payments on pianos, $4,000; miscellaneous, $1,000; salaries office employés, $55,000; salaries engineers and janitors, $280,000; school supplies, $55,000; school-house supplies, $18,000; fuel, $170,000; printing, etc., $15,000; sewing supplies for 40,000 pupils, $10,000; material for manual training, $2,500; purchase of school sites, $250,000; erection of new buildings (actually needed), $1,000,000; twelve new buildings for usual increase city, $840,000; incidentals new buildings, $52,500; permanent improvements, $150,000; general repairs, $200,000; heating apparatus, $100,000; apparatus and furniture, $75,000; rental of branches, $60,000; special assessments, $30,000; legal expenses, $500; support high schools, $350,000; English high and manual training school, $50,000; drawing, $35,000; music, $35,000; German, $175,000; physical culture, $30,000; compulsory education, $20,000; payment of bonds, $85,000; total estimate for 1893, $6,322,500.

When the lists of apportionment and tax levy were presented each was adopted without discussion. President McLaren was authorized to send a letter with the levy to the Controller, saying that the increase asked for was but $300,000 more than last year, and that the best interests of the schools rendered it impossible to get along with less.

The board elected August Fiedler architect and fixed his salary at $6,000 a year. He was empowered to employ such help as might become necessary before the next meeting. The business manager was ordered to find rooms for the architect and his staff.

Elmer P. Clarkson was chosen principal of the Arnold School. Mrs. Bradford, who was suspended, was principal of that school. She has not been assigned, although she is still on the pay-roll. Mr. Rosenthal secured the passage of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to coöperate with the Council in considering the establishment of a manual training school at the Bridewell.

AFTER A LICENSE TO TEAR UP STREETS.

Promoter Bacon Appeals to a Chancery Court to Help Him.

Promoter John P. Bacon of the Chicago Power Supply and Smoke Abating company appealed to a court of chancery yesterday. His appeal was in the form of a petition for a mandamus to compel Commissioner E. L. Kuhns to grant him a license to tear up all the down-town streets and lay underground pipes.

In his bill the complainant cites the famous compressed air ordinance of March 4, 1892, which gave the company a franchise and the right to lay its compressed air pipes. Jan. 23 last the City Council passed a resolution and ordinance providing for keeping the streets in proper condition during the World's Fair. By its provisions no permit is to be given to any corporation or person to tear up the streets of the city between May 1 and Nov. 1, 1893. Before that ordinance was passed Bacon made a request to the Commissioner of Public Works for a permit to open the streets along its right of way. Commissioner Kuhns, acting under instructions from the Mayor, respectfully refused to grant the desired permit.

Again, Jan. 16, Bacon renewed his request and stated that he had a plan for laying pipes by which the surface of the streets would not be disturbed. He also asked permission to sink shafts twenty-five feet deep at Franklin, South Water, and Madison streets, and Lake Michigan. In his request Bacon stated that he would lay his pipes fourteen feet below the surface. The permit was not granted. The complainant states that the ordinance makes it obligatory upon him to have at least three miles of piping laid within two years from the date of the passage of the ordinance. This he cannot do unless allowed to proceed at once.

Furthermore, he is anxious to complete a line from the down-town district to the World's Fair grounds, so that bundles and packages can be sent to and fro in the twinkling of an eye. He is informed by reliable attorneys, he states, that the resolution of the Council against tearing up the streets cannot deprive him of that right under the franchise granted him by a previous ordinance.

The matter was taken before Judge Windes, who set Feb. 6 for the hearing of arguments.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER IN CHICAGO.

Halves and Quarters Are Good Imitations, but Dimes Are Bad.

Counterfeit silver dollars, halves, quarters, and dimes of the issue of 1892 are in circulation in Chicago. A number of the smaller coins have been taken and given by conductors on the North Side road. C. B. Shoemaker, teller of the Union National Bank, got one of the quarters last Sunday. He has been handling silver for twenty years, but did not notice that the coin was bogus, until his little daughter called his attention to its appearance. Capt. Porter has a number of them, one of which he got from the Subtreasury.

The quarters and halves are good imitations of the government's tokens. They are off in weight and lack the sharp ring of the genuine pieces. The dimes are poorly executed.

"I think the counterfeiter is in Chicago," said Capt. Porter, "and I do not consider the work of the coins good. I have seen much better. There is no general circulation of them as yet, and I hardly think there will be."

Mardi Gras.

The Columbian Valentine Mardi Gras Carnival at Mobile and New Orleans Tuesday, Feb. 14. An opportunity to visit the South at a low rate. For particulars call at Monon Route ticket office, 232 South Clark street.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Always efficient in weakness and digestive disorders.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

The only cocoa with rich chocolate flavor.

The January edition of the Rand, McNally & Co.'s Bankers' Directory and List of Bank Attorneys of the United States and Canada, just published, is endorsed by banks and bankers, business-men and lawyers.

The sick relish and thrive upon Cudahy's "Rex" Brand Fluid Beef. Palatable and strengthening. Sold by all druggists.

Cinderella.

HAVOC IN AVALANCHES

CRASHING SNOW SLIDES CARRY DEATH IN COLORADO.

Three People Known to Have Been Killed—Several Others Thought to Be Snow-Bound and Probably Frozen—Stock Perishes on the Ranges—Fire Joins Frost In Devastating Eastern Colorado—Coldest Weather of the Winter in Parts of the Northwest.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 1.—The storm that has been prevalent throughout the country reached Colorado this morning. Reports from many points in the State show that the storm is general and that snowslides in the mountains are numerous, resulting in several fatalities.

The known dead are:

BRADLEY, JOHN, Aspen; miner.
SHIVELY, H. W., Aspen; miner.
"BILL," an unknown man at Carbondale.

Near Carbondale, Colo., Charles Smith and a young man known as Bill started to cross a gulch when a snowslide caught and carried them 200 feet. Smith with much trouble extricated himself, but Bill was covered so deeply that he was suffocated, and his body has not yet been recovered.

At Aspen, Colo., H. W. Shively and John Bradley, two miners working on the Little Mill mine, were caught in an avalanche, and killed. Shively leaves a wife and family of seven children. Frank Haw, a milkman, started today from Aspen for Tourtelott Park, which is situated on the top of a mountain near Aspen. He should have reached his destination long before this, but telegraph messages between Aspen and there have failed to locate him, and it is feared that he and his team were caught in a slide and destroyed.

At Maroney's saw mill, about ten miles from Aspen, eight men and twenty-five mules are snowed in and as it is known that they have but little provisions a rescuing party started from Aspen to relieve them. It is known that several slides have occurred between Aspen and Maroney's mill and it is feared that the rescuers are caught between them.

Near Akron a farmer started a fire for the purpose of clearing his land, but the flames escaped his control and set the grass on fire. A farmer named Holden living in Adams County, Neb., was just over the line in Colorado when he met the fire. He was driving a team of horses when he met the flames, and was, together with his animals, dangerously burned.

COLD WEATHER TO THE NORTH.

The Thermometer Shows Drops of from 35 to 75 Degrees at Many Points.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The temperature reached zero at 8 o'clock tonight, a drop of 33° since the same time last night. At Marshfield, Wis., at 6 o'clock this morning the temperature was 22° below, a fall of 45° in twelve hours. At Ashland this morning the thermometer registered 33° below, and on the Gogebic iron range 40° below was reported. The high winds which prevailed during the night throughout Wisconsin caused big snow-drifts, causing considerable delay to trains. At Port Washington a freight train stuck in the drifts and blocked the road for two hours.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1.—This has been the coldest day for years all over the Northwest, as low as 50° below being reported from some points, while none could tell of weather above zero. In this city early this morning the thermometer ranged from 25° to 40° below, and at 7 o'clock tonight the Weather Bureau reported 20° below. It was 40° below at Britton, 30° below at Sioux Falls, 26° below at Yankton and 36° below at Huron, S. D. In North Dakota Devil's Lake reported 30 below and Fargo 41 below early in the day, and at 7 o'clock tonight it was 24 below at Bismarck. In Minnesota it was 35 below at Pelican Rapids and Sacred Heart; 30 below at Stillwater, 42 below at Dawson, 34 below at New Ulm, 32 below at Redwood Falls, 39 below at Fergus Falls, and 30 below in this city early this morning, while at 7 o'clock tonight the weather bureau reports 16 below at Duluth, 32 below at Moorhead, and 20 below in this city. The weather is the coldest for five years, and in some sections the coldest ever recorded. Warmer weather is now looked for.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.—The thermometer has not risen above 10° below zero all day and the streets have been deserted. The coldest temperature reported in the city today was 22° below at 7 a. m. Railway traffic has been much delayed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The blizzard struck this city in full force about midnight last night, and all day today the mercury has been hovering from 18° to 20° below zero, with a strong wind from the north. It is now moderating.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 1.—Oregon and Washington are just now experiencing the coldest weather in ten years. The thermometer registered from 5° to 20° below zero east of the Cascade mountains early this morning, while west of the mountains it was hovering about zero mark. Snow began falling again this morning and at 6 p. m. was still at it. From one to two feet have fallen, causing much trouble to all railroad lines. In Eastern Oregon and Washington stock on the range is suffering intensely.

DAMAGE DONE IN KANSAS.

Heavy and Sudden Drops in the Temperature—Felt at Many Points.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—The blizzard which swooped down from the North yesterday evening continued just twenty-four hours. At this place the mercury dropped from 49° above zero to 5° below, a fall of 54°. At Dodge City, Kas., the fall was 82° during the same period. At Wichita it was 62° and at Concordia 64°. The blizzard did not delay railway traffic to a great extent. This evening's trains, however, are bulletined as being from one to three hours late. A dispatch from Leavenworth says that the snow drifted badly along the line of the Kansas Central railroad and that the road west of that place is completely blocked. Dispatches from various points in Kansas say that the coldest weather of the year prevails there, the thermometer varying from zero to 5° below at different places.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Reports received at Vandalia headquarters this evening are that the worst blizzard of the season is raging along the Terre Haute and Peoria, St. Louis, St. Joe, Michigan, and Indianapolis divisions. Wires went down with the weight of sleet. A blinding snow-storm has prevailed over this part of the State.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The month of January was the coldest ever known in this State, and today has been as cold as any recorded. At Keokuk there was ten inches of snow which has drifted badly. Reports at Dubuque show the worst day for trains of the winter. At Boone the thermometer stood at 18° below all day.

[Dispatches from various points of Illinois show universal cold. At Fairbury there is twelve inches of snow, the most in eight years. At Galesburg all trains are late and seventy-six breaks in wires from the sleet is reported. At Pekin there was a drop of 30° to 2° below, and the snow drifted badly. In twelve hours there was a change of 38° at Lewistown, while eighteen inches of snow fell in five hours. Heavy snows and increased cold were reported from Peoria, Galena, and Decatur.]

IT WILL BE COLDER TODAY.

The Mercury Expected to Drop a Little This Morning—Will Then Begin to Rise.

Northeasterly winds sent the mercury racing toward the top of the glass tube in the Weather Bureau thermometer yesterday afternoon. The strong breeze was tempered by the waters of Lake Michigan, and in the seven hours which elapsed between 2:30 and 9:30 the temperature went up from 10 to 20° above zero.

There was the promised drop in the temperature yesterday morning, starting at 1 a. m. with a temperature at 35°, and by 10:30 it had gone down to 10° above, a fall of 25° in a little more than nine hours. From that hour on to 2 o'clock there was a gradual relaxation, and then the lake winds began blowing, and the rise was gradual from that hour on.

Indications for today are for a gradual cooling off, a temperature of from 5 to 10 above, which will continue to rise for the next two days unless the eccentric slips up in the weather bureau. That is a thing the government cannot regulate.

Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne is naturally fermented; there is nothing in it but the juice of grapes. Try it.

15 Photographs, 3 styles, $3. Stevens & Son Co., McVicker's Theater.

Cinderella.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Michael Walsh, Nora Chambers	26—23
Matias Stempionski, Caroline Haiuk	25—21
Andrew W. F. Myrlin, Lena Paderson	37—24
Vaclar Karyta, Marie Broucek	22—18
William A. Pittaford, Nellie Aydelotte	25—20
Frederick George, Appieleonie O'Hara	21—21
William Stafford, Maggie Murphy	40—28
William O'Connor, Nora K. Courtney	27—24
John Koyll, Rose Burda	29—20
Wilhelm Muthwig, Emilie Polal	29—21
T. Philip Bryant, Emma F. Eastman	30—26
August Nelson, Judith Anderson	26—22
Jacob Stern, Sarah Gershowitz	27—22
John D. Manton, Maude E. Rudd	21—19
William Knight, Hattie I. Groesbeck	27—23
Philip Mattern, Carrie Kennedy	22—18
Johanna Max, Rose Withowsky	52—55
Ernest Hartman, Nellie Ton	21—20
Gustav Ergang, Mathilda Jaschka	24—22
Andren Kober, Irene Massey	27—24
George Gaid, Elsi Steihler	58—29
Alonzo Relyea, Carrie Hughbanks	47—47
Frederick Krapmann, Ernestine Wudtka	23—18
James Kelly, Margaret Gill	27—24
Henry Lurem, Lena Keim	23—20
Stephen Taylor, Gertrude Hunter	25—22
Charles Renstedt, Sarah Grahn	35—36
Jacques Walewyk, Ida Jacobson	28—25
Auguste Brossean, Eleanor McEwen	39—33
Fred Hintz, Hattie Kitschbaum	22—24
Joseph Pawelski, Antonia Janik	26—19
John Hilbiken, Hannah Syvester	20—20
Alonzo Thomas, Mary Carr	25—26
Henry Cassady, Blanche Wilson	21—22
Ferdinand Schmidt, Mathilda Groh	25—24
Walter Shanley, Sadie Nichols	22—21
Julius Jahnka, Mary Paht	22—18
John Costello, Hannah Shannahan	28—22
Giuseppe Volante, Marie Giufre	25—19
Hermann Bock, Rose Peters	24—19
Alexander Cianahan, Ida Gardner	45—21
Conrad Backman, Augusta Pearson	27—22
Robert Graumann, Sophie Meyer	21—19
Paul Sonnenberg, Mary Kressen	44—33
Andri Gieth, Terris Ackmiller	28—26
John Pubyl, Mary Gross	40—38
Klod Erwin, Ina Haynes	29—19
Ludwig Wenzel, Johanne Muehl	43—43
William Teichner, Helena Fluegel	25—29
John Burke, Annie Sally	26—24
August Anderson, Anna Peterson	21—21
Victor Peterson, Hilma Carlson	22—23
Hermann Hecker, Mary Broskowitz	26—21
Jacob Crains, Sarah Gerson	27—23
Richard Anderson, Mathilda Olson	25—25
Anton Biss, Agnes Dirbell	30—25
George Knapp, Louis Savage	38—28
Frank Bieber, Lena Matt	26—20
William Pickel, Helena Stovckert	25—22
Charles Cook, Eva Stroupe	38—33
Mortimer O'Cary, Mary Doyle	21—22

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Weather forecast for Thursday:

For Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, light snows followed by clearing weather; east winds; slowly rising temperature except in Southeast Illinois; colder.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n 12 hours
Abilene	30.28	12	60	N.	Snow.	.02
Bismarck, N. D.	30.56	-24	-22	S. E.	Clear.	.....
Boston, Mass.	30.28	26	34	N. W.	Rain.	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.28	30	34	N. W.	Snow.	.02
Cairo, Ill.	30.36	22	40	N.	Snow.	.04
Charleston, S. C.	30.30	54	64	S. E.	Fair.	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.38	-2	6	S.	Cl'udy	.06
Chicago	30.54	14	14	N. E.	Cl'udy	.04
Cincinnati, O.	30.34	32	48	N.	Rain.	.08
Cleveland, O.	30.34	30	40	N.	Cl'udy	.32
Davenport, Ia.	30.60	2	2	N. E.	Cl'udy	.14
Denver, Colo.	30.30	2	16	N. W.	Fair.	.01
Des Moines, Ia.	30.70	14	14	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Detroit, Mich.	30.44	28	36	N.	Cl'udy	.08
Dodge City, Kas.	30.52	-6	-4	N. E.	Snow.	.02
Dubuque, Ia.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth, Minn.	30.82	-16	-12	W.	Clear.	.....
El Paso	29.88	64	72	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Erie, Pa.	30.34	32	42	N. W.	Snow.	.....
Galveston, Tex.	30.10	52	68	S.	Clear.	.....
G'd Haven, Mich	30.54	10	22	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Green Bay, Wis.	30.68	-2	2	N.	Cl'udy	.....
Helena, Mont.	30.00	-12	-6	N.	Cl'udy	.....
Huron, S. D.	30.66	-16	-14	S. E.	Cl'udy	.....
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.40	24	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	.28
Kansas City, Mo.	30.56	-4	2	N.	Cl'udy	.20
Keokuk, Ia.	30.60	-4	-2	N.	Snow.	.72
La Crosse, Wis.	30.74	-12	-8	N.	Cl'udy	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	30.20	34	72	N.	Cl'udy	.06
Louisville, Ky.	30.30	38	60	N.	Rain.	.22
Manistee, Mich.	30.60	6	22	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Marquette, Mich	30.70	-12	0	N. W.	Cl'udy	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	30.24	38	72	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Miles City	29.92	6	6	S. E.	Cl'udy	.....
Milwaukee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnedosa	30.62	0	4	N. W.	Cl'udy	.....
Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montrose	30.24	8	10	S. E.	Snow.	.04
New Orleans, La.	30.16	64	72	S. E.	Cl'udy	.....
New York City	30.20	34	34	N.	Rain.	.10
Omaha, Neb.	30.68	-10	-8	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Oswego, N. Y.	30.28	30	34	N. W.	Snow.	.01
Palestine	30.14	36	74	N.	Cl'udy	.....
Pierre, S. D.	30.54	-10	-8	S. E.	Fair.	.....
Port Huron	30.46	24	36	N.	Cl'udy	.40
Pueblo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rapid City	30.24	6	14	S. E.	Cl'udy	.01
St. Louis, Mo.	30.46	12	16	N. E.	Snow.	.30
St. Paul, Minn.	30.86	-20	-18	W.	Clear.	.....
Salt Lake	30.02	20	22	W.	Fair.	Trace
Santa Fe	29.84	40	46	S.	Fair.	.....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.70	-12	-8	E.	Fair.	.....
Springfield, Ill.	30.52	8	10	N.	Snow.	.16
Springfield, Mo.	30.36	6	22	N. E.	Snow.	.04
Toledo, O.	30.42	26	40	N.	Cl'udy	.32

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 16 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 13; 10 a. m., 14; 11 a. m., 15; 12 m., 14; 1 p. m., 13¼; 3 p. m., 17; 6 p. m., 17. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.70; 6 p. m., 29.90.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Aunic, from Liverpool; Saller, from Bremen.
PRAWLE POINT—Passed, British King, Baltimore for London.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Arrived, Lord Clive, from Liverpool.

DEATHS.

BARLOW—Ella F. Barlow (nee Lodge), beloved wife of Harry E. Barlow, at her residence on Washington-av., in Mayfair, Wednesday, Feb. 1, of consumption. Funeral Friday, Feb. 3, at 11:30 a. m., from residence. Interment private.

BINNEY—Harry Binney, Jan. 31, 1893, beloved son of Benjamin and Caroline Binney, aged 23 years 2 months and 11 days. Funeral Friday, Feb. 3, 1 p. m., sharp, from sister's residence, 3127 Wright-st., by carriages to Mount Greenwood. Friends are invited.

BOYNTON—Harry E. Boynton, Jan. 29, infant son of Col. S. B. and Mary Boynton. Interment at Monroe, Wis.

CAPPS—Infant daughter of George H. and Sophia Capps (nee Parker). Funeral Thursday, 1 p. m., from residence, 1093 12th-st., by carriages to Graceland.

CONVERSE—Fannie W., wife of Lucius Converse, Jan. 31, at 562 W. Madison-st., aged 69 years. Funeral at Alden, Ill., Feb. 2. Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

FITZGIBBONS—At her residence, 699 Elston-av., Jan. 31, Margaret, beloved wife of John Fitzgibbons, mother of Mrs. Michael McGann, Mrs. Thomas Mooney, Mrs. Michael Campbell, and Mrs. John Crowley, aged 72 years. Funeral from her late residence Thursday, Feb. 3, from Church of Annunciation at 10:30 a. m., thence by carriages to Calvary.

GILBERT—Tuesday, the 31st ult., at South Evanston, Ill., Hattie Parmenter Gilbert, wife of Benjamin Gilbert. Funeral today at 1:30 p. m.

GEORGESON—Henry Georgeson, beloved son of Andrew Georgeson, aged 23 years and 3 months. Funeral Friday, Feb. 3, from his father's residence, 36 E. Superior-st., at 1:30 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

LEARY—John Leary, Jan. 30, at Alexian Hospital. Funeral from hospital Thursday, Feb. 2, at 9:30, by carriages to Calvary. Friends invited.

LOZIER—Feb. 1, 1893, at 11:45 a. m., Miss Ellan Lozier, age 29 years 10 months, at 6440 Grove place, Englewood, Ill.; interment at Humboldt, Ill. Tuscola, Mattoon, and Neoga, Ill., papers please copy.

MATTISON—At her home in Southern California, Jan. 17, Mrs. Isabella Mattison of heart failure, aged 66 years, wife of William P. Mattison. Burial at Racine, Wis., Jan. 25.

MATTHEWS—Feb. 1, J. J. Matthews, aged 19 years 6 months, son of Hugh W. and Elizabeth Matthews, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Dr. A. W. Slaught. Funeral 10:30 o'clock Friday morning, at 4441 Emerald-av.

MAHONEY—John W. Mahoney, only son of the late James and Alice Mahoney, aged 37 years. Funeral Feb. 3, at 9 a. m., from Mercy Hospital, by carriages to Calvary. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

NELSON—Beloved wife of James Nelson, Jan. 31, at 6003 Peoria-st., aged 32 years 3 months 21 days. Funeral by carriages to Visitation Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

REILLY—Jan. 31, at 1031 54th-st., Thomas F., beloved husband of Lilly Reilly, nee McCullough, and brother of Eugene, Andrew, and Joseph Reilly, aged 31 years. Funeral Friday at 10:30 a. m., to Church of Visitation, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to 49th and Halsted-st. depot by cars to Mount Olivet.

SULLIVAN—At the residence of her parents, 294 West 15th-st., Alice, dearly beloved child of Thomas and Alice Sullivan (nee Devlin), aged 4 years and 6 months. Funeral Friday, at 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

SPEER—Lewis Hobart Speer, age 70. Funeral Friday 2 p. m., from residence, 5317 Madison-av. Carriages to Oakwood Cemetery.

SIMPSON—Jan. 29, Maggie Simpson. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 2, from Postlewait's, 310 Ogden-av., to Forest Home.

WEBB—Charles A., Jan. 31, 9:30 p. m., of appendicitis. Funeral Thursday at 2 p. m., from residence, 15 Oakwood-av. Toledo and Battle Creek, Mich., papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Chicago Central W. C. T. U. will be held in Willard Hall, The Temple, Thursday, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock. Reports from various departments will be presented.

THE HON. WILLIAM E. MASON TONIGHT will introduce the latest bills of Illinois Legislature at Soper School of Oratory and Parliamentary Practice, Athenæum, Suite 53, 26 Van Buren-st.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED real estate and broker's office; $1,000 required; big thing for right party; large hotel brokerage. Address A 179, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—OF GOOD ADDRESS AS PRIVATE secretary to a gentleman lecturer; good chance for right person; also an advance agent; none need apply without references. Address C P 122, Tribune.

THE AUDITORIUM.
TOMORROW AFTERNOON and SATURDAY EVENING,
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Under the Direction of
THEODORE THOMAS
Soloists, { MR. J. MARQUARDT, } Violinists.
{ MR. F. ESSER. }
Branch Office in the Inter-Ocean Building.

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
HAVERLY'S MASTODON and HOME MINSTRELS.
THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
Performances daily 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
WINTER MEETING—1892-1893.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or More Races Each Day.
Books Made on Foreign Races.
Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave Depot foot of Randolph-st. at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:35 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:10 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 1:30, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races.
Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND, 75c

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Second and Last Week of ALEXANDER SALVINI | TONIGHT— DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Friday Night and Saturday Matinee,
L'Ami Fritz and Cavalleria Rusticana.
Saturday Night—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Next Sunday—DE WOLF HOPPER OPERA CO. in WANG.

NEXT WEEK—DE WOLF
HOPPER
—IN—
WANG.
Sale of seats commences This Morning.

AUDITORIUM.
Grand Athletic Contest
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
CHICAGO ATHENÆUM GYMNASIUM,
FRED H. DODGE.......................Director.
Thursday Evening, Feb 2.
Best Athletes in the City—AMERICAN, BOHEMIAN, GERMAN.
Thirty Gold and Silver Medals Given as Prizes.
Brilliant Fencing Contest for Championship of the West and a purse of $200 between Prof. Henri Dauriac, formerly in the French Army, and Capt. Frank H. Yates, formerly of the U. S. Army.
Private Boxes, $10. Parquette Circle and Main Balcony, $1. Second Balcony, 50c. Gallery, 25c.
Tickets now on sale at Auditorium.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Grossmith.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, AT 8.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 4, AT 2:30.
First appearance in Chicago of the distinguished London Comedian, MR. GEORGE
GROSSMITH,
In his original Humorous and Musical Recital, including "Society Up to Date" (a musical sketch), "Play Acting" (a humorous sketch on the drama), and numerous Illustrations and Imitations.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50, at Box Office.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
TONIGHT at 8:15,
LAST OPPORTUNITY
To hear the phenomenal Boy Soprano,
MASTER CYRIL TYLER.
Box office open. Prices—50c, 75c, and $1.00.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Last Three Nights. | MATINEE SATURDAY. Highly Successful Engagement of J. K. EMMET, FRITZ IN IRELAND.
Special Notice—Monday, Feb. 6,
The Bostonians.
Reserve Seat Sale now open for Robin Hood and Knickerbocker.

INDIANA RACING ASSOCIATION.
RACE TRACK AT ROBY.
108th-st. and Indiana Boulevard.
5—RACES EACH DAY—5
Starting at 2 O'Clock. BOOKS on FOREIGN RACES.
50c—Admission—50c. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne R. R. Special trains leave depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 11:45 a. m. and 1 p. m., returning at 4:30 and 5 p. m. Time 30 minutes each way. Fare for round trip, 35c. Tickets sold on train.

McVICKER'S—Tonight.
Mr. McKee Rankin
In a dramatization of Opie Read's novel,
A KENTUCKY COLONEL.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
Last performance Sunday, Feb. 5.
Monday, Feb. 6—MLLE. RHEA in CAMILLE.

SCHILLER THEATER.
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
Every evening, except Sunday—Matinee Saturday.
THE PRODIGAL FATHER
And the Great and Only
CARMENCITA.
Next Week—CLARA MORRIS.

HOOLEY'S—"Crowded All the Time."
SECOND WEEK.
Every Evening, Saturday (Only) Matinee.
Mr. Nat C. Goodwin
In his Triumphant Success,
"A Gilded Fool."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
The Great Trewey | HOPKINS' TRANS-OCEANIC SPECIALTY CO. Matinee Saturday.
Sunday—MR. WILKINSON'S WIDOWS.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
SURPRISE OF THE SEASON. | Every Evening at 8. Matinee Saturday. Mr. John Stetson's Great Co. in THE CRUST OF SOCIETY. A Strong Play and Strong Cast.
Feb. 5—August Junkermann. Seats now on sale.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO BAYLIES..........Proprietor and Manager.
Matinee Every Day This Week | TONIGHT AT 8—The Sensational Comedy-Drama, DUMB HEROES
Next Sunday Mat., Gray & Stephens in Vesper Bells.

CLARK STREET THEATER.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
—25c— Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Saturday. —25c— | MARK MURPHY In the Operatic Farce-Comedy, O'DOWD'S NEIGHBORS. | —30— Singers, Dancers, Comedians, Specialists. —30—
Next Sunday—JAMES H. WALLICK.

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone S. 142.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
ALL THIS WEEK. | The Fire Patrol.
Next Week—THE SILVER KING.

SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE
Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. main 5186.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
50 SAM T. JACK'S CREOLES.
Bonnie, Beauteous, Brunette Belles, Bewitching Beauties from the Bayous.
Prices—Mat., 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South" 127.
ALL THIS WEEK. | HANLON BROS.' Ever welcome Trick Pantomime and Gorgeous Spectacle, "FANTASMA."
Next Sun.—W. A. Brady's production, "After Dark."

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Congress.
Burlesque, Variety, and Comedy. This week—THE HOTEL DE GRAND and the GREATEST NOVELTY SHOW ON EARTH. 10 cts.—Admission—20 cts.

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

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UNCLE SAM is not partial to beef sandwiches, but if John Bull makes too much fuss about this Hawaiian business ——.

THE Khedive must be circumspect, or before many moons elapse there will be a young Egyptian statesman out of a job.

IF the poet Swinburne has written an ode to the Columbian Exposition the public will be glad to see an expurgated copy of it.

MR. CROKER's bait does not seem to be attracting many fish, but he is whipping the Mayoralty pond again with as much apparent earnestness as anybody.

THE latest quotation for silver certificates in Wall street was 83⅝ cents, the unit of weight being the ounce of 480 grains fine. This corresponds to 64 11-16 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE editor of the St. Louis *Republic* is "in a position to know" that ex-Attorney-General Garland will not go into the Cabinet of the President-elect. The *Republic* has direct connection, by grapevine telegraph, with Lakewood, and speaks by authority. Mr. Garland's name may be scratched off the slate and the magical name of Jones inscribed thereon in its stead.

NOTWITHSTANDING the intense excitement in Honolulu the ordinary course of traffic in the great national dish of the Sandwich Islanders remains unobstructed. One of the most conspicuous local paragraphs in the issue of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* that announces the revolution is this calm, serene exhortation to the Honoluluans. "Get your poi from the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro company."

THE New York stock market was strong yesterday. Whisky trust certificates dropped to the lowest point they have yet reached, and then recovered sharply. The local market was dull and firm. Sterling exchange was weak. New York exchange sold at 40 cents discount.—Leading grain and provision markets at Chicago were unsettled and nervous in action. Wheat was influenced by the promised invasion of the winter wheat belt by a severe cold wave. Provisions apparently were controlled by a few traders. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed 1 cent higher, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye ½ cent higher, barley steady, flax weak, May pork 22½ cents lower, lard 15 cents lower, and ribs 7½ cents lower.

THE report of the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory for the year ending with last June makes the following statement in regard to the big telescope of 26 inches aperture, which was mounted at the observatory in 1873: "This telescope will be dismounted immediately after the completion of the observations of the Mars satellites in September, and meanwhile a new and more modern mounting is being constructed for it by Messrs. Warner & Swasey of Cleveland, O." This little bit of information may be of interest to some who have read telegrams from Cleveland stating that the manufacture of the third largest telescope in the world has just been completed in that city for the new Government Naval Observatory across the Potomac River from Washington.

THE Republican State convention of 1896 will not be held for more than three years. That is a long ways off and yet some of the Republican papers are beginning to discuss the Gubernatorial nomination to be made then. Among those whom they mention most frequently is Congressman Hopkins of the Aurora district. So many things may happen in three years that it is rather a waste of time on the part of papers to project themselves so far into the future, nor does it help the chances of a candidate to be put on the track so long in advance of the time when the entries are to be made. The Gubernatorial question is one which can be postponed safely for eighteen months at least. If Congressman Hopkins has any influence with the papers which are trotting him out he should exert it to shut their mouths. Gubernatorial worms are not caught by the too early birds.

THOSE are terrible charges made against the management of the Indiana Penitentiary South, as reported in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. The committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the alleged brutality of the Warden and guards listened to a sickening recital, which was emphasized by the report that a convict had just killed himself by suffocation rather than longer endure the tortures of existence in that penitentiary. The charges are made by an ex-Deputy Warden, and are thus open to the rejoinder or reply that they are exaggerated by a desire for revenge. Perhaps it will also be said that the physical punishment there is no greater in numbers or degree than in other penal institutions, and that it does not exceed what is allowed by law. But none of this will justify unnecessary cruelty if that has been practiced; and it is the rule there, if the charges made by the ex-Deputy are approximately correct. The prisoners confined in the penitentiary are human beings, though depraved ones. The guards are justified in resorting to rough usage in case of insubordination or attempt to escape. It is perfectly right for them to let it be known that failure to obey all rules of the institution will be promptly punished, otherwise they could not maintain discipline among those whom they are paid to control. But everything beyond this is a sin against humanity, and none the less so because it is cruelty to convicts. And it is all the more deplorable as it tends to render desperate some who otherwise might be disposed to reform their evil ways. It makes of them confirmed criminals.

DEMOCRATS MUST KEEP THEIR WORD.

The New York *Sun* at last has become aware of the fact that the Democratic party, of which it is such an ornament, intends to bilk the voters who elected its candidates last November. The *Sun* has been so busy accusing Chicago of breaking pledges which it never made or breaking other pledges which it made and has more than kept that it has overlooked the fact that the leaders of the Democracy are getting ready to act on the theory that promises are made only to deceive, and that the voters are amused rather than angered by the perjuries of politicians. The *Sun* says with evident alarm:

> We notice in various quarters the indications, more or less distinct, of a disposition among certain schools of Democrats to emasculate and nullify the Chicago platform of 1892 respecting the tariff.

As it points out, that part of the platform is unmistakably for free trade. The language used allows of no other construction. The subtlest casuist cannot torture it into a condonation of protection. Reading this plank in every Democratic paper and hearing from every Democratic stumper pathetic tales of the intolerable exactions of the protective system, which it was alleged enabled the manufacturers to pick the pocket of every working man, woman, and child of the country of at least $20 a year, the voters elected Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic Congress in order to carry out the policy proclaimed in the unambiguous platform. Despite this it is the fact, as the *Sun* says, that—

> In some spheres of political activity, high and low, we see the signs of a purpose to vary and depart from this advanced doctrine; and we make haste to say that any such course on the part of the Democratic party, or of its chosen representatives, will not only be unworthy of them and insulting to the people who have given these great majorities, but will certainly be productive of political disaster, if not of party overthrow.

This is unhappily true. Those representatives of the Democratic party who met here last year and wrote down the tables of the law, in which they declared that there should be no other god than free trade, did not expect the astonishing relapse into what they consider idolatry which has taken place since then. Beginning with Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic leaders at the South as well as at the North are hankering after protection. The injunction of the Democratic party to its leaders last year was "to go and smite Amalek and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not, but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass." The convention wanted protection to be destroyed root and branch. It wanted the infant and suckling industries to be slain as well as the full-grown ones. The Democratic bosses say now that they must all be spared.

Horrified by this general evidence of intended deliberate disobedience, the *Sun* says:

> There must be no evasion and no false pretenses respecting the tariff on the part of those who are charged with the duty of carrying out the wishes of the Democracy and realizing the measures on which the people have pronounced. That duty is to remove from the statute book and from the administration of the government every measure, every trace, every root and fiber of the protectionist policy. The protectionist system must be extinguished and the free trade system must be established in its place. Anything short of this will be false to the platform of the Democratic party and false to the pledges of those who have been elected to office by the ballots of its voters.

It is not yet too late. The Democratic President and Congress have not yet committed themselves irretrievably to a policy of repudiation of party pledges. They have not refused definitely to give the people what the people voted for. Their duty is "to obey orders if you break owners." It may be that the remonstrances of the *Sun*, added to those this paper has been making for some time, will deter the Democrats from the commission of shameless fraud on the voters of November. The latter were promised free trade. They said they wanted it. Then give it to them. They will not be satisfied with the mere clipping and trimming of protection. They do not want it pruned, but cut down so that they may get those good things which they believe will follow in the wake of free trade.

CREMATE THE GARBAGE.

The board to which the Common Council of this city has delegated power to act in the matter of erecting garbage crematories held a meeting Tuesday last. Its most important action was on a proposal by the Chemical Garbage Reduction company to provide within twenty-five days a furnace capable of burning a hundred tons of garbage daily, and that the city shall furnish daily not less than twenty tons, the cremation of which shall be paid for at the rate of 20 cents per ton. Accompanying this offer was a proviso for the sale of the works to the city after a satisfactory trial, if that be made. The committee resolved to recommend that these conditions be complied with by the city, to the end that a test for the destruction of the garbage be had forthwith, that the Controller be instructed to immediately furnish a site for the erection of such crematory, and that the said company be required to enter into a proper and specific contract to be approved by the Corporation Counsel at once. In accordance with this action representatives of the company will confer with the Controller in regard to the selection of a site and its occupancy. The company professes to be able to complete the crematory within twenty-five days from the date of beginning work, and will begin as soon as practicable.

The action recommended commits the city to no important pecuniary responsibility in the event of failure of the company to do as agreed, but it is understood that a similar furnace is in successful operation at Seattle, so that the prospect is the garbage question after all may be solved by the time of opening the Fair. If the first can be got into operation by the time that Harrison leaves the Presidential chair, the month of March may prove sufficient to a satisfactory test, and then half a dozen other crematories could be erected by the close of April, while the three months' interval should be ample for the organization of an efficient scavenger force which will find those crematories plenty of employment when they get to work. There is no time to be lost if the thing is to be done, but in the event that no snags are run against it should seem possible for the desired reform to be instituted before the end of Mayor Washburne's term of office, leaving to his successor the work of carrying it forward on lines already laid down.

The members of the committee should be by this time cognizant of what is wanted by the people, and it may reasonably be hoped they are willing to do what is required of them when once they see their way clear to a satisfactory performance of their duty. If this hope be justified they will not rest content with having favored the erection of a single crematory which, while it might suffice for a much smaller community, would hardly consume more than a fifth part of the garbage and other properly burnable refuse that will be thrown out daily during next summer. They will not only provide for the cremation of all the garbage, but provide also for the feeding of the crematories, which would never be done under a continuance of the present slipshod scavenger arrangements. In order to insure the proper working of the plan it must include the making of it imperative on the citizen to keep ashes separate from garbage, and to place the latter where it can be readily handled, then to see to it that equal care and diligence are exercised by the men employed by the city to gather it. The regulation and oversight should absolutely prevent any such dumping of a big stone as that which broke a grate bar in the Heavey crematory, and also keep out large quantities of incombustible material from mixture with what is readily burnable. The regulations should include such a watch over both citizens and employés as would induce both classes to do their proper part in disposing of the daily accumulations of garbage in this city by cremation.

ANTI-OPTION PASSED THE SENATE.

The anti-option bill has passed the Senate. By the decisive vote of 40 for the measure to 29 against it that body has taken the ground that trading in produce for future delivery is prejudicial to the best interests of the people in all cases where the property is not owned at the time of sale by the party by or for whom it is sold. At the same time the Senate refused to extend the rule to silver and to provide that all persons or corporations who enter into an agreement to fix the price of grain or cotton, or other agricultural product, shall be fined heavily. So far as the Senate is concerned the elevator proprietors and the millers are to have full power to do that which is alleged to be harmful when done by Boards of Trade or other commercial organizations, the members of which are equally ready to make money by operating for an advance in prices as for a decline, while the interest of the warehouseman and miller is uniformly in the direction of low prices. This is claimed to be done for the benefit of the farmer, who produces the property. It is simply astounding that any intelligent man could vote for the measure from such a motive.

Its passage through the Senate is no proof the bill will become a law. The chances are against it, and possibly some of the Senators who voted for it would have taken the negative side had they not thought it probable the measure will never go through the House. The session will come to a close little more than four weeks hence, and a great deal of other business must be done. The appropriation bills demand immediate attention, and much of it, while there are other measures which many members think of far more importance to the country than this. The only hope its friends have seems to be in bulldozing to the extent of forcing the other side to concur in the Senate amendment and accept the Senate bill without change in order to prevent an absolute block of the wheels of necessary financial legislation.

Suppose they do. What then? Either the present system of trading in produce for future delivery will be killed off, or the law will soon be a dead letter, a measure the utter absurdity of which is demonstrated by the attempt to carry it into force. Nobody will pay the five cents per pound on each trade in cotton, hops, pork, lard, and bacon or the 20 cents per bushel on grain named as a tax on trading. This is not expected. The law would kill off the business, at least for the time being, unless as it might be done to a limited extent by the employment of some roundabout process devised by an expert lawyer. The result safely may be set down as the establishment of the lowest prices that producers could be induced to accept. If these were so much lower than those of the recent past as to raise a general protest from the producing classes they would speedily demand a repeal of the law, and this might culminate in a worse agitation than any witnessed over the enactment. Consumers in the cities might protest against action the assigned motive for which was a desire to make them pay higher prices, and they would be backed by the same foreign influence that has dictated the passage of the bill in the Senate. The men who buy an important percentage of the grain and cotton and pork products for sale to consumers in the British Islands would bring all possible pressure to bear against the repeal of a measure framed at their instance and in their direct interest. So there might be no getting rid of the incubus except by a written authorization on the part of many producers to trade in property for them, in which case they would be at the mercy of the speculative trade to a far greater extent than now, though it is probable they would conclude that to be the least of the two evils.

All this is on the supposition that the bill would not be declared unconstitutional. But it is not likely the measure would stand the test of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is such a palpable effort to interfere with the personal liberty of the citizen, and so flatly in opposition to the business methods which have grown up in most other departments of manufacturing and commercial activity as well as in the produce trade, that it is difficult to see how it could be sustained by a court of last resort. Pending action on this appeal there would probably be big changes in the character of the business, in which the farmer would suffer not less than the speculators, and probably much more than they, and this mostly in the interest of a British syndicate which controls certain mammoth mills at Minneapolis with numerous elevators in the country behind them. The prospect is not a pleasant one for the American farmer to contemplate.

HIGH LICENSE AND AN EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION.

A city paper says:

> The one thing practical, because it is now the only thing possible, is to secure a municipal administration that will know how to economize in the expenditure of public moneys so that the public shall have for every one of its dollars a dollar's worth.

It is most desirable that there should be such an administration. If the large sum which the city collects and expends were used economically and efficiently the people would not grumble as they do now over the payment of taxes and would be willing to pay more than they do. They scold about taxes because they know they do not get a fair equivalent for them. If they saw that they got their money's worth for their taxes, as they do when they buy bread or meat, they would look on taxes in the light of the profitable employment of money. They see their taxes now used largely to support loafers.

The taxpayers see the Aldermen proposing to ask the Legislature to allow them to levy a 3 per cent instead of a 2 per cent tax for general city purposes. They see at the same time the police force organizing for the purpose of having the pay of those of the first class raised to $1,200 a year and of the second to $1,000. The taxpayers know that if the city is authorized to levy higher taxes the Council will use that money not to clean streets or to consume garbage, but to give the policemen the extra pay they ask. When they have had a raise all others will ask for one, and get it. The taxpayers also see a bill before the Legislature to authorize the Council to impose heavy taxes with which to raise the money to build municipal gas works, which would be a hotbed of corruption.

Convinced that the raising of more money means the wasting of more money, those who have to foot the bills are not in favor of adding to the taxing power of the Aldermen. Nor are those members of the Legislature who represent other Illinois cities prepared to repeal restrictions which their constituents want to have retained, merely to oblige the Chicago Common Council.

If the Aldermen need more money they know where to go for it without asking legislative permission or bothering the taxpayers. All they have to do is to draw a little more from the whisky barrels and the beer kegs. Raise the saloon licenses to a thousand dollars and copious streams of revenue will follow. If the Aldermen will adopt that policy now and if the voters will choose men in April who will handle the funds the city spends as judiciously and efficiently as they do their own it will be unnecessary to bother the Legislature with stories about the financial needs of Chicago.

THE ITALIAN BANK SCANDAL.

Following closely upon the heels of the Panama scandal in France and the Guelph fund scandal in Germany comes the bank scandal in Italy. There does not appear to be any question that as a member of the Crispi Cabinet Sig. Giolitti, the present Premier, corruptly used funds of banks connected with the government for electioneering purposes. The Director of the Bureau of Industry, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, and the Minister of the Royal Household also are involved in the charges, and a large number of Deputies are implicated. Needy and greedy politicians of all sorts seem to have fastened on the bank funds like leeches and were accommodated with loans which were not expected to be paid and were made upon securities that turn out to be unavailable assets. Ministers and ex-Ministers have been bribed and subsidized. So widespread is the corruption that the government dares not order an investigation, and thus far has defeated every move of the Radicals to secure one.

The inevitable woman in the case has appeared as she did in the Panama scandal. It transpires that funds were had from the banks not only for electioneering purposes but for debauchery in private life, and were squandered upon disreputable women and young girls. A dispatch says that a prominent milliner and the manager of a bank at Naples "have disposed of large sums for the benefit of notorious women in Rome and Naples, confident of immunity from punishment because high government officials and Deputies had received financial assistance from them and had sat with them at the tables of the same questionable women." From the political point of view the scandal has put a powerful lever in the hands of the Radicals and of the opponents of the triple alliance for the upsetting of the present Cabinet. If it have that result and if it lead to the breaking of that alliance and the formation of a friendly union with France the scandal will be a blessing to Italy. The triple alliance has been the mainspring of all its financial woes. The enormous sums devoted to the hopeless task of keeping the army and navy on a comparative parity with those of Germany and Austria have squeezed the resources of the people dry and plunged the country to the very verge of bankruptcy. There is no hope for "Sunny Italy" so long as it tries to maintain its present relations with the dreibund.

THE following amendment to the city elections law has been submitted, in addition to those already mentioned:

> Provided, that the Board of Election Commissioners shall on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week, between the first and last days of registration, sit as a Board of Registry and register voters within the election district of such Board of Commissioners who shall apply in person to such board on any of such days, provided every such voter so applying shall, before being registered, make and sign an affidavit that he cannot be present within the election district of such board on either of the days fixed by law for registration of voters in the precinct and that if the said Board of Election Commissioners does not register him he will be unable to register.

There seems to be no reason why this should not be tried to see how it will work, although the necessity for it will be much diminished if another day of registration is added, as is proposed. It does not seem likely that any person will put himself to the trouble of going to the Board of Election Commissioners to register unless he is convinced that he will not be able to register within his precinct, to do which will take him much less time than to go to the City Hall. Nor is it likely that there will be any attempts at fraud. Not only will the truth of the statements made by those who register before the Commissioners be verified by the clerks of the precincts in which they claim to reside, but men will be much less apt to try to deceive the Commissioners than they would precinct judges. It has been claimed that a great many traveling men lose their votes because they have to be out of the city on registration days. The adoption of this amendment would show how much truth there is in that. If there are such men they should not be disfranchised.

WHILE the Council lets week after week slip by without taking any action which may tend to stop murders at grade crossings, the Legislature, apparently nearer to the people, and more regardful of their interests, seems to be getting ready to deal with the subject. One bill has been introduced requiring all steam roads entering this city to raise their tracks before Jan. 1, 1895, and imposing a heavy penalty for every day thereafter that a road is operated at street grade. It may be that in some cases this time would be too short. The Illinois Central, working at high pressure, has shown that the elevation of even a small section of track takes no little time. It may be that it would be better for the roads were the Council left to deal with each one separately, as it will take some longer to do the work than it will others.

The railroads seem to be indifferent. That being the case, they must take the consequences. If laws are passed which bear heavily on them they will be the ones to blame. If they choose to force the Legislature to order the elevation of all the tracks in less than two years so much the worse for them. If they do not look out they not merely will find themselves obliged to elevate their tracks, but to pay far more than they do now for the persons whom they kill, not only in Chicago but in all parts of the State.

As the Aldermen will not act the members of the Legislature should do so, and the laws they pass should be such as will be sure to accomplish their purpose.

THE contractors are working pertinaciously on the Aldermen to get them to repeal what is known as the Madden special assessment ordinance, and it is stated that some City Hall officials are backing them up. This ordinance provides that the city engineers shall make their estimates of the work to be done, that contractors shall bid on those estimates, that the lowest bidder shall be awarded the contract, and that the assessment shall be made on his bid. Nothing can be more reasonable than this. The old way was for the engineers to make an estimate of the amount of work to be done, and also of the cost. The latter estimate, on which the assessment was based, was excessively high, much higher than the bids. Thus on each assessment a large surplus sum was raised. A portion of it was swallowed up by the contractors for "extras." Knowing that the money was available, they almost invariably asked for more than the bid and got it. The remainder of this surplus went to the city treasury, and drew interest for the Treasurer. Hence somebody besides the contractors is interested in a return to the old system.

If the Council repeals the present ordinance it will be apparent that the charge that the Aldermen are under the thumb of the contractors is true. Otherwise they would not think for a minute of abandoning a business-like for an unbusiness-like system. What would a man think if the contractor whom he wanted to bid on a certain job were to say to him: "I will make a bid of a thousand dollars, but I should like to have you put up $1,300 in the hands of a friend of mine. I will use a part of the surplus $300 to cover any extras I may feel like ringing in on you. The remainder may be repaid to you in the course of human events as a rebate. Until repaid my friend will have the use of it"?

THE late special census agent at Marinette, Wis., writes to the *Eagle*, a paper published at that point, explaining that the 20,100,000 feet of lumber recently referred to as a preposterously small quantity to be cut in that region in one year "for domestic consumption" was in reality the quantity of lumber hauled by parties who had no connection with lumber or sawmills, presumably small jobbers. He thinks the total quantity returned "is probably less than the real amount, but every lumber and sawmill company and every individual jobber in the City of Marinette made a statement of their business to the special census agent for this city," so that if they made misstatements it is their fault and not that of the census officer. But the gentleman adds: "The great fault of the census reports is that they are blind and complicated and need an expert from the census office to interpret them and find out what they mean." On this the *Eagle* needlessly thrusts in its beak with remarks to the effect that THE TRIBUNE correctly called in question the truth of a certain statement that as many as 650,000,000 logs have been divided in one year in the booms of that region, but assumes to think THE TRIBUNE was not warranted in directing attention to the manifest error.

EACH house of the Illinois Legislature passed a bill yesterday repealing the Berry-Edwards compulsory education law, that mischievous piece of legislation which cranks managed to smuggle through a deceived General Assembly. In the Senate there was not a vote against the repeal. In the House eleven votes were cast in the negative by Republicans who thought the law should not be repealed without making immediate provision for a substitute. This was the essential point of the protest which will be put on the record by the Republican members. They want the Edwards law repealed, and they say specifically that parochial and private schools supported by private contributions must be left to the exclusive management of those who contribute for their support, but they do not want the State to be without a compulsory education law. As a majority of the Democrats seem to be in favor of such a measure the Republicans will doubtless be able to secure the passage of a bill on the subject, but they must stand fast by the promises of the platform of their party and not push any bill which assumes that the State has a right to meddle with private or parochial schools supported by private funds.

THE United States is not without a strong force of vessels, immediately or soon available, in case of need at Honolulu. The steel protected cruiser Boston, Capt. Wiltse, is already there; the wooden vessel Mohican, Commander Ludlow, is on its way there; and the Ranger, Commander Longnecker, and the Adams, Commander Nelson, now at Mare Island, can be there in short order. Besides these the coast defender Monterey; the Lancaster, Capt. McCormick; the Petrel, Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie; the Marion, Commander Gridley, and the Alert, Commander Durand, can soon be there, and if necessary Admiral Gherardi's squadron, the Baltimore, San Francisco, Charleston, and Yorktown, aggregating thirty-six 8-inch and 6-inch guns, now on the South American coast, can be turned back to the Pacific. With this fleet it will be unnecessary "to whisk around the corner" just because England is growing.

UNCLE SAM's brow is Spreckled o'er with the pale cast of thought as regards this annexation business.

LECTURER, Liliuokalani; lecture!—*Ingalls.*

HAVING cooled down now Mrs. Lease probably has a dim suspicion that when she said the election of Judge Martin was the death blow to the Populist party she was talking through her bonnet.

IF the saw trust is ready for business let it send out its circulars.

IN the midst of all this excitement about Hawaii Statesman Lawler goes calmly on annexing names to his postoffice petition.

THE time has now come, my children, when I must withdraw myself from the public gaze for a season and go into seclusion for the purpose of writing an Important Document. I regret this for your sake, my children, but the public welfare requires the sacrifice. Try to bear up under it and do not disturb me in my retirement. Remember that the task to which I am now about to devote myself is undertaken solely for your good and is rendered indispensable by the magnitude of the public interests involved and the grave questions that have arisen and must be put down. Address me at the Mills Building, New York. Bless you, my children.—*G. C. to the American People.*

A NEW YORK actor was fined $20 and costs the other day for kissing a young woman against her will. He is not the first man who has got into trouble by being too free with his mouth.

POTTER PALMER prefers privacy. Perchance he can pay the piper, but he pines not for the precarious plunder and paltry pickings of politics, the perfidious partisanship of parasites and pickthanks or the passing and perfunctory praise of a promiscuous populace plied with plausible promises.

AND now Carter Harrison is warned by a dispatch purporting to come from Washington that his candidacy for the Mayoralty of Chicago imperils the Sunday opening movement. Well! Well!

Cinderella.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Common Talk Now.

Humble Citizen—"Hello, Senator! How are ye!"

Statesman (replying mechanically)—"Hawaii!"

Knows How to Use It.

"This is my strong point," softly hummed the mosquito, inserting it in the sleeping victim's nose.

Concerning the Eligible Young Man from Georgia.

Managing Mamma—"Irene, are you making any impression on that rich young Georgian?"

Lovely Daughter—"I think not, mamma. He may be a Cracker, but he doesn't seem to be a popper."

Hopes Crushed.

Borus (author of sensational novel)—"Naggus, you've ruined me!"

Naggus (literary editor)—"Why, I gave your book a good notice, didn't I?"

(Bitterly) "O yes! you said it was a story with a moral! Naggus, you didn't read it!"

Cinderella.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Percy Charlton, a prominent young Chicago man and the son of James Charlton, the widely-known General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, made his professional début as an actor in Portland, Ore., Monday night in a play entitled "The Poor of New York." He appeared under the stage name of Bert Warner. Young Charlton is a fine-looking, well-built young man 22 years of age. It is understood that his parents have been opposed to his adopting the stage as a profession, but the young man was determined to make a trial for histrionic honors. His first appearance is said to have been promising of success. A brother of young Charlton is the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific railroad company, located in this city.

George Grossmith, the English humorist who is making his first professional tour in the United States, will appear at Central Music Hall in a humorous and musical recital tomorrow evening and Saturday afternoon. His program will consist of a musical sketch entitled "Society Up to Date," a humorous sketch on the drama entitled "Play Acting," and imitations and illustrations. Mr. Grossmith has appeared in many of the Gilbert and Sullivan productions in London, creating the parts of Sir Joseph Porter in "Pinafore," Gen. Stanley in "The Pirates of Penzance," Bunthorne in "Patience," the Lord Chancellor in "Iolanthe," Ko Ko in "The Mikado," and Jack Point in the "Yeomen of the Guard."

There will be a matinée performance at Hooley's Theater Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 7, under the auspices of the Chicago Woman's Auxiliary Keeley League, when "Young Mrs. Winthrop" will be presented, Mrs. Carrie Lounsbery appearing as Mrs. Dick. The object of the entertainment is to raise money for the purpose of sending unfortunates to the Keeley Institute for treatment. Tickets are now on sale at Hooley's box office and at the *Inter-Ocean* office.

The sale of seats for the engagement of August Junkermann, the noted German low comedian, at the Chicago Opera-House begins this morning. Herr Junkermann will appear supported by his own company gathered from the leading theaters of Germany. His repertory will consist of several of the leading low comedies now being played in the leading German theaters.

Cinderella.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Cleveland sends out another plaintive notice that what he most wants now is two or three acres of unimproved solitude. And he wants it badly.

Gov. Lewelling of Kansas, like Garfield, found the towpath one that led to fortune. There appears to be no other point of particular resemblance between them, however.

Ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, who has been regarded as the possible coming Secretary of State, says that he cannot afford to give up his law practice for a seat in the Cabinet.

President Hayes was wounded four times during the war and had three horses killed under him. And he was honorable enough not to press these strong claims upon the Pension Office.

Law Partner Bissell of Buffalo, mentioned as possible Attorney-General, appears to have all the generous avoirdupois generally associated with the highest type of Democratic statesmanship.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands has something of a name herself, but it is short and sweet in comparison with that of her daughter, the Princess Victoria Kawekiu Kaiulani Lunalilo Kalaninuiahilapalapa. Think of annexing that!

American Bear and Eagle Elk, two Sioux Indians, who were taken to Sydney, N. S. W., as part of a sort of Wild West show, are in the hands of the police at that place. They broke their contract, then went broke themselves, and soon joined the profession of tramps.

Leading London papers state that they are authorized to deny statements recently circulated alleging that Mr. Ruskin is in a weak mental condition and that he suffers from delusions that his life is threatened. Ruskin is in better health at present than he has been for some years past, both mentally and bodily. He no longer works, but he walks every day, and takes a great interest in everything around him.

Cinderella.

CURRENT NOTES.

No young man ever carved a fortune out of a white pine goods box with a pocketknife.—*Buffalo Express.*

An upright Judge needn't be ashamed of his sentences even in the presence of the strictest grammarians.—*Troy Press.*

When a man inherits a portion of a goodly estate he has no trouble in finding people ready to "take his part."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Princess Lil of Honolulu is in hard luck. From being heiress to a throne she has come to be nothing but heiress to an overthrown.—*Buffalo Express.*

"I'd rather write than read poetry," said young Asinus. "I imagine your verse is easier to write than read," rejoined the satirical Miss Boston.—*Vogue.*

Jaggs—"I tell you, sir, some way has got to be found to knock out the infamous whisky trust." Seldomso—"Suppose you swear off."—*Brandon Bucksaw.*

"That will do for the present," as the young man remarked as he paid for a box of cheap candy for his sweetheart's birthday gift.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"The early bird gets the worm," mused the big fowl. "I'll just hang round in a leisurely way till he does, and then I'll take it away from him."—*Washington Star.*

Guest—"What precautions have you here in case of fire?" Hotel Clerk—"We have fire escapes from every floor. All you have to do is to make your way to one of them and fall off."—*New York Weekly.*

Drill Sergeant (gallant Umpty-ninth)—"Now, thin, Cassidy, what is th' fir-r-st movement in 'bout face'?" Recruit—"Whin the command is given yez advance the roight fut three inches ter the rear."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Now or Never!

New York *Sun:* With Great Britain once in possession of the Sandwich Islands the key of the North Pacific will never be ours except as the prize of a successful war.

That great power gets what it can, and keeps what it gets. However obtained, territory that is useful to England commercially or strategically is never philanthropically relinquished.

In Hawaii the story of Gibraltar would be repeated at our expense. For a century, for two centuries perhaps, we should look across the water from our Western coast to this British stronghold, as Spain looks from San Roque to Gibraltar.

Shall there be established, with our acquiescence, another Bermuda in the Pacific to match the Bermuda of the Atlantic and to complete the hostile cordon around this republic?

To England Hawaii would be an immensely valuable link in the chain that binds her empire. The islands are the first and most important station between the western terminus of her great military railroad, the Canadian Pacific, and both Australia and India.

To us Hawaii is the natural outpost in the Pacific of America's system of national defense, the safeguard of America's Western commerce in the twentieth century, the station of our warships, and the refuge of our merchant marine.

Will England hesitate if she gets the chance? Not an instant. But shall she have the opportunity which circumstances, for once in close accord with natural right, national policy, and manifest destiny, bring first to us?

Cinderella.

Mr. Blaine's Philosophy.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* Since 1876 Mr. Blaine's name has been associated with the Presidency. He wanted it—of course he did. But at each crisis he was sensible. In 1876 and in 1880 he failed of the nomination. Choking down his disappointment, he promptly and enthusiastically gave his efforts for the party, and successfully in both campaigns. He was not embittered. He did his great work in the Senate after Hayes had been given precedence over him, and when Mr. Blaine's enemies defeated him a second time in the convention of 1880, and Guiteau's bullet had intensified the disappointment, Mr. Blaine proceeded to write his history. The defeat of 1884 did not unman him. He persevered in his literary work, and in 1888, when he could have had the nomination, and presumably the election, by merely keeping still he placed a higher value on the enjoyment of health and comfort with his family, and insisted that the convention should not name him. His motives in 1892 were less clear, but not even during the week before the nomination, after his resignation from the Cabinet, did he display that feverish anxiety for the highest honors which thoughtless persons have assumed to be his chief characteristic.

Mr. Blaine was a very sensible man. He had sensible ideas on the object of life and the nature of true happiness. If he was "broken," it was the loss of three children, two of them sons on whom he fondly hoped to lean in old age, that contributed to the crash. Mr. Blaine's career was rounded and complete.

SANDWICHES.

Buffalo *Express:* If annexation of Hawaii means taking the control of the islands away from their native owners, it would be little less than a crime for the United States to annex them.

Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.): It is too plain for argument that the United States cannot permit any other government to annex or control the islands. The only alternative left for us is either to annex them or establish a native government and a protectorate.

New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.): There are said to be no international treaty provisions in the way of the incorporation of Hawaii with our country. Every consideration of safety, of great interests, now and hereafter to exist, points to annexation as a necessary step.

Albany *Times-Union* (Dem.): We do not believe that annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States is practicable without war, and the people of this country will not be willing to engage in a war for the purpose of acquiring a group of islands 2,000 miles away from our Pacific coast.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): Hawaii would be our one weak point, liable to assault in a foreign war by the navy of the enemy, and rendering it necessary that we should maintain a much larger naval force than is now needed; that we should spend great sums of money in fortifications, and be prepared to send a large force of soldiers to Honolulu.

New York *Times* (Dem.): We could never consent that any other government should obtain there the right to establish its military or naval forces in a manner threatening our security. But it is very far from being proved as yet that to prevent this it will be necessary to take the motley population of the islands as citizens of the United States.

Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.): It is no party question—it is a matter of business. We want naval and coaling stations, and we want to extend and strengthen the institutions and the influence of our republic until they will make this Western Hemisphere forever secure against the aggressive and robber-like policy of monarchical Europe.

Denver *Republican* (Rep.): There are many objections to annexation, and a very important one is the danger that it might involve us in a serious dispute with England. But, granting that no European power would object, it would still be questionable as to whether the addition of these islands to the national domain would be an advantage to the United States.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.): They must not go to a European power. They must either remain independent or be annexed to the United States. They will probably come to the United States sooner or later, on terms that will not deprive any class of their citizens of political rights and privileges, and will cast no shadow upon the bright folds of the American flag.

Baltimore *American* (Rep.): The country owes protection to its citizens wherever they may be, but it cannot be expected to saddle itself with obligations of a most complex character for the purpose of furthering their business arrangements in a remote corner of the ocean. On reflection, it may be found politic to comply with their wishes, but there is a deal to be said on the other side.

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (Ind.): Unless it shall appear that annexation is essential to the exclusion of foreign domination on the islands it is not to be favored. We certainly, in any other event, do not want to encourage the annexation movement until at least it is demonstrated that a large majority of the people of the islands favor it and that the change can be effected peacefully.

Galveston *News* (Dem.): An expansive system of satrapy or territorial governorship the country had certainly better avoid. It might be safest first to give the new Hawaiian Government assurances of simple protection against being annexed by another power and see what the new management can do with a fair field and no further favor than that. A term of probation at any rate has its uses.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Rep.): We have no place in our scheme of government for the Sandwich Islands as part of our actual domain. Our institutions do not permit this Nation to become a colonizing power, or to extend its territory in any way but one. We cannot govern a colony as a monarch may do. We cannot see in the Sandwich Islands the material out of which a State may be made.

Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): All that we have to do is to maintain the American doctrine of "Hands off." If this possession is destined to drop into our hands we can afford to wait for it. We need be in no hurry to snatch it. But we shall take care that nobody else shall snatch it and that no other power shall interfere with its independence or with the liberty of the people to determine their own political future.

Washington *Post* (Ind.): We have acquired Louisiana, Texas, and Alaska since the formation of the Union, and there is, therefore, neither reason nor precedent against our acquiring Hawaii also the moment it becomes necessary to our scheme of military or mercantile development. That it is necessary to both, absolutely indispensable to our safety in time of war and our prosperity in time of peace is too obvious to admit of controversy.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): Our present domain is large enough and the interests of different sections complicated enough to tax the resources of our statesmanship to their utmost. It is hardly advisable, therefore, to absorb a distant region which would surely introduce other issues of a perplexing character, both at home and abroad, and really bring us only the measure of gain, after all, that we can reasonably count upon under a policy of non-interference.

Troy *Times* (Rep.): The belief is general that the interests of both the United States and Hawaii could be most satisfactorily conserved by continuing the condition of local independence. If the new government has the requisite strength it might be well to leave it in control, subject only to the friendly interference of the United States in accordance with its long established position. If that is impossible and the only alternative is domination of Hawaii by some other power, annexation will have to come.

Detroit *News* (Ind.): There is every reason why the islands should be accepted. We need them as a Pacific station for our navy, as a halfway place for our trade with Asia whose commerce should be chiefly ours, not England's. They would be invaluable to us, if they were part of our territory, while they would prove an intolerable threat to our Pacific coast in the hands of any other great power and especially in the hands of Great Britain, who will certainly sooner or later control them if we do not.

Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.): The present supremacy which the United States enjoys in Hawaii cannot and will not under any circumstances be surrendered, but it is not at all certain that the American people or their government are of a mind in favor of annexing that country. England, Germany, and France, if they have no real claims to intervene as between Hawaii and the United States, will assuredly assume to have, and press them, however weak they may prove to be, strenuously. The question of annexation is full of complications.

Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.): The probable jealousy and possible interference of European powers need not be taken into account for the reason that we could manage such opposition much better than we can deal with obstacles inherent in the nature of the Hawaiian population and of Hawaiian business and political affairs. The end of the whole matter, for the present, will probably be an American protectorate more clearly defined than that which has virtually existed for a generation or more, but still stopping far short of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): The most serious obstacle to out-and-out annexation is the incapacity of the native population for any form of representative government. A return to native rule would be a return to a modified and ridiculous savagery. Another difficulty presents itself in the Hawaiian national debt of about $3,000,000. If we should take the islands we would have to assume this indebtedness, but it is a bagatelle compared with the strategic value of a foothold and place of vantage in the mid-Pacific, where islands are a rarity.

Galesburg *Register:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of this morning has an excellent and spirited editorial under the heading "The United States Must Have Hawaii," in which a strong position is taken in favor of annexation. "The United States forces are now on the soil of Hawaii. They should stay there. The grip of this country should no more be relaxed than it was when California was concerned," says THE TRIBUNE, and so say all patriotic Americans. The aggressive grab-all policy of England must be checked and the present is as good a time to do it as the future will probably present.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): The people of America are not ready to enter a course of imperial aggression against the weak. They are not willing to surrender their own liberties for the sake of enslaving others. They are satisfied with the number of barbarians on whom they have already been forced to bestow American citizenship without going to the middle of the Pacific Ocean to find others. There is only one honest and decent course open to the United States, and that is to recall Minister Stevens at once and to have nothing to do with the conspiracy to rob and enslave the Hawaiian people.

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.): The Sandwich Islands have been thrust into our possession, and we have been made accountable for the peace, safety, and welfare of the people. Such being the case, we want all parties concerned throughout the civilized world to take notice that we shall hold possession and shall determine what ultimate dispositions are to be made with regard to the future with due deliberation, in our own good time and in such manner as seems to us most consistent with justice and expediency. This is about the gist of what our newspapers have to say on the subject, and these utterances undoubtedly reflect the common sentiments and the common sense of our people.

SCORES ARE KILLED.

MANY LIVES CRUSHED OUT BY EARTHQUAKES IN ZANTE.

Another Seismic Shock Brings Ruin and Dismay to the Capital and Several Villages—A Huge Tidal Wave Adds to the Devastation—Number of Victims Not Given, but the Casualty List Is Large—Debate on the Queen's Speech Continued—Opposition to Gladstone's Bill.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ZANTE, Feb. 1.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Never in living memory has this lovely island endured so terrible a trial as that caused by the earthquake of yesterday morning. When the island rocked and swayed the inhabitants ran shrieking, and many of them, half naked, fled to the open spaces.

With daybreak desolation and woe were depicted in every face. Hardly a single house had escaped injury. The lower part of the town is one mass of ruins, and people are camping out in the olive groves.

Another violent shock occurred at 2 o'clock this morning, when two villages were leveled. Two such severe shocks in succession are without parallel in the annals of the island. Business is entirely suspended.

Seismographic readings prove that the quake originated five miles due east of the island.

Tomorrow there will be a general prayer procession to the shrine of the Patron Saint Denis. Government relief is utterly inadequate to ameliorate the people's sufferings.

Official reports collected by the authorities show that by the last great shock 100 additional houses were wrecked in the City of Zante. Thousands are leaving the city to sleep in the fields. Many person have been killed and injured.

On other parts of the island the shocks have not been less severe.

Several villages have been entirely destroyed, many of their inhabitants have been killed and the rest are sleeping in the fields.

To add to the horror of the occasion an enormous tidal wave swept up from the harbor this morning, smashing small craft against the sea wall and sending the water two feet deep along the street on the harbor front. The shock this morning was felt at Cephalonia, and several shocks have been felt since.

A telegram from Athens says that M. Tricoupis announced to the Chamber of Deputies today that the earthquakes on the Island of Zante were the worst that had occurred there within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Details of the disturbance, he said, were anxiously awaited, as it was believed the villages had suffered to as great an extent as had Zante, the capital of the island.

Shock Felt at Malta.

MALTA, Feb. 1.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The British cruiser Camperdown leaves at midnight with tents for the relief of the Zante islanders. The shock was felt here.

DEBATE ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Argument Against Free Trade Made by a Scotch Conservative.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The House of Commons assembled at noon today, and the debate on the Queen's speech was resumed. Mr. Mark J. Stewart, Conservative, member for Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, expressed dissatisfaction with the scant reference to agriculture in the address. He complained that the United States and the colonies were able to send produce to London cheaper than it could be sent from Scotland, owing to the excessive railway rates. Mr. Stewart disavowed any purpose to advocate protection for agricultural interests, but he did not approve that the home producer should be injured to the advantage of his foreign competitors. [Cries of "Hear! hear!"]

Sir George O. Trevelyan and other members spoke, several bills were introduced, and the House adjourned.

Arthur Wellesley Peel, Speaker of the House of Commons, has advised privately the Conservative and Unionist leaders not to move any amendment to the address directly antagonistic to home rule. Such an amendment, he urged, would be not only unusual but also likely to bring on a home rule debate before the submitting of the bill. This advice probably will be followed.

It is now regarded as certain that Mr. Gladstone will not be able to introduce the home rule bill next Monday, as was his original intention. There will be no opportunity probably for the introduction of the bill before Monday week. The petitions to members for seats in the gallery on the night of the introduction of the bill surpass all precedent. The members will ballot specially for the privilege of introducing their friends.

Attack on the American League.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—The *Freeman's Journal* makes the manifesto issued by the National League of America the text of a savage leader. The American League is hoist by its own petard, says the *Journal*. It evidently had arranged with the Irish wing to denounce the bill, good or bad, the day after the bill was introduced. There appeared to be some blunder as to the date of introduction, and the manifesto was launched prematurely, thus spoiling the league's little plot.

[A circular has been sent out by the officers of the Irish National League of America averring that Gladstone's home rule bill is merely a mess of legal verbiage intended to give no satisfaction to any party and designed for an excuse for shelving the Irish question. The legislators provided for would be legislators merely in name without power to interfere in the matters most concerning their country. The proposed Parliament would have no power, would not be able to protect even the least of Irish interests, and even in the matter of quarantine it would be for England to say whether or not Ireland should be a sort of British lazarette. Declaration is made that "the principle of independence only will satisfy the Irish people. We stand today at the parting of the ways—between resistance and conciliation. We have advised the latter until patience has ceased to be a virtue and further temporizing has become a crime. We call for an expression of the opinion of all Irishmen who remain true to their traditions as to the course we should pursue at this juncture.]

PROBING THE CANAL SCANDAL.

Courts and Commissions at Paris Hear Talk About Panama Frauds.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The trial of the Panama defendants was resumed today. M. Waldeck-Rousseau spoke in defense of M. Eiffel.

In the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the Panama scandal, Deputy Guillemant of the subcommission appointed to investigate the subject of contractors' profits read a preliminary report. Most of it concerned the necessity of further investigation.

Americans at Paris.

Americans registered: John Pagoley of Toronto, Thomas Donnely of Detroit, Mrs. Col. Gowen Constantin of Boston, Emile Carpentier of St. Louis, and Adolph Herreboudt of Montreal.

Parisians Enjoy Fine Weather.

The weather is very fine, after rain early this morning; strong west-northwest wind; maximum temperature, 53.6; minimum, 48.2.

BANCO ROMANA FRAUDS.

Formal Charges of Bribery Preferred at Rome Against Deputy Zerbi.

ROME, Feb. 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies today President Biancheri announced that Public Prosecutor Auriti had applied for authority to prosecute Deputy Zerbi on charges of criminality based on developments regarding the Banco Romana. The President added that the request would be submitted tomorrow to the Bureau of the Chamber. A paper stating the accusations against Deputy Zerbi and demanding that he be prosecuted was circulated in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon by several Deputies. The paper says that Deputies received considerable sums in June, 1891, to induce them to vote for the bill renewing the privilege of the banks to issue notes. Conspicuous among these Deputies for the large sums paid to him was Deputy Zerbi. Between 1888 and 1891 he received 400,000 lire. Sig. Tanlongo, Governor of the Bank of Rome, admitted that he had paid the expenses of Zerbi's tour through the country to influence the public in favor of the bill. Sig. Lazzaroni, cashier of the Bank of Rome, less ingenuous than his chief, credited the payments to "The promotion of the bank's interests in Parliament."

The paper received numerous signatures, as Deputy Zerbi is generally believed to be guilty. He declares, however, that he will support earnestly any proposal for prosecuting him, because a formal prosecution will give him the best possible opportunity for vindicating himself. Rumors of the arrest of Signor Nicotera, ex-Minister of the Interior, are abundant today, and it is believed that the warrant for him has already been issued.

The Turin *Gazette* says that there is reason to believe that King Humbert spent 4,000,000 francs from his private fortune to redeem the notes which conspicuous politicians had given to the Bank of Rome and the National Bank.

The Naples *Courier* says that it has proof that Sig. Giolitto, Premier; Sig. Lacava, Minister of Industry and Commerce; and Sig. Grimaldi, Minister of Finance, drew checks after the last elections for the benefit of several new Senators. These checks were paid by the Bank of Rome. Giolitto's checks were for 110,000 francs, Lacava's for 10,000 francs, and Grimaldi's for 15,000.

The *Roman People* says that Sig. Tanlongo recently ordered a London firm to make 40,000,000 worth of notes with which to cover the cash deficit of the Bank of Rome.

NEW PANAMA CANAL SYNDICATE.

Baron Hirsch and the Rothschilds Engineering a New One.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—*La Estrella de Panama* announces the receipt from Paris of advices to the effect that the Rothschilds and Baron Hirsch are at the head of a new canal syndicate, and will each subscribe 2,000,000 francs. The formation of the syndicate is conditional on an extension of the canal concession.

President Nunez's personal organ, *El Porvenier* of Carthagena, publishes a special dispatch from its Bogota correspondent in which it is stated that the Colombian Government will await the arrival of expected official propositions from the United States before deciding the question of extension to the canal company. The ministry has made a curt protest to the representatives of the French company against the clandestine transfer of canal material to the railway company.

Semi-official opinion in Bogota, says *El Porvenier*, is strongly against a further extension of time to the French company. M. Mange, the representative of the company, did not call on President Nunez at Carthegena, but proceeded direct from Baranquilla to Bogota. The *Star and Herald* is confident that M. Mange's mission will be successful. It is believed here that the investigation authorized by the House of Representatives of the United States, of which Mr. Fellows of New York is in charge, will bring out some startling facts.

In regard to the Nicaragua Canal it is hinted that some of the American Senators and Representatives who have been active in the promotion of that enterprise will be found to have been under the pay of the French for the purpose of drawing the attention of America from the Isthmus, leaving M. de Lesseps to carry a free hand here and allowing them to trample the Monroe doctrine under foot with impunity.

United States Consul Ashby of this port will leave for home tomorrow and Vice-Consul Tracy Robinson will be in charge.

The Colombian Government has suppressed *El Relator* of Barraquilla and fined the editor $200 for treasonable utterances.

The Pan-American railroad surveyors are expected here from Costa Rica within a few weeks.

VALUE OF THE RUPEE DECREASING.

Indian Government Employes Complain of Their Currency Losses.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.—A deputation composed of employés in the military and civil service has waited upon Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, to complain of the losses they have sustained and are sustaining through the depreciation in silver and the fall in the value of the rupee. Lord Lansdowne, replying to the address of the deputation, said that the government was only waiting for the report of the Herschell Currency Commission, which was appointed to consider the silver question, to take action. He added that he was convinced that the government could not ask those in the military and civil services to tolerate indefinitely the distress arising from the condition of the currency.

New Liberal Paper Launched.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Westminster Gazette*, which is intended to take the place vacated by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, when it passed into Tory hands, was issued yesterday. It was printed on paper of a dull green tint, and with type similar to that of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The first issue contains letters from Premier Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Baron Herschell, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, and other prominent Liberals, welcoming the new paper and expressing earnest wishes for its success.

Incendiary Editorial Articles.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—Mail advices from Bogota state that the recent riots were caused by editorials in the *Colombia Christiana*, an ultra-sensational sheet. Ignacio Gutierrez, who was arrested for having led part of the mob, killed a prison guard on the first day of his incarceration. He was tried by court martial, found guilty, and shot. Today an official dispatch announced the end of all disturbances.

Bread Riots at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 1.—In consequence of a strike among the journeymen bakers of this city, the military bakeries are supplying the public with bread. A violent mob of strikers and their sympathizers threatened to attack the military depots at which the bread is baked, while another mob attempted to plunder the bread carts. Troops were called out and dispersed the crowds of rioters.

Remarkable Demonstration at Limerick.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The popular reception of James Egan, the liberated Irish dynamiter, in Limerick this evening was a most remarkable demonstration. The whole city was ablaze with bonfires. Torchlight processions paraded with bands and banners and almost every house was illuminated.

Mr. Green Granted a Divorce.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A decision has been handed down in the divorce division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice granting a decree nisi in the action for divorce brought by Mr. Green, an auctioneer of this city, against his wife, who was formerly a widow named Ida Woodruff.

Silver Conference to Reconvene in June.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1.—The *Independance Belge* publishes an interview with M. Allard, Belgian delegate to the monetary conference, in which he says that the conference certainly will be reconvened next June.

Mine Horror in Westphalia.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—An explosion of firedamp occurred in the Gen. von Blumenthal coal pit at Recklinghausen, Westphalia, today. Eighteen miners were killed instantly and seventeen were injured.

Consigned to a Watery Grave.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 1.—Michael Keappock, a cabin passenger on the steamer Majestic which arrived here last night, died of consumption Sunday and was buried at sea.

Deacon Gets a Divorce.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Paris to the Reuter Telegraph company says that a decree of divorce has been granted Edward Parker Deacon.

STATEMENTS THAT WERE IN CONFLICT.

Senator McDonald's Words and Those of His Wife at Variance.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The most damaging testimony against the defendant in the McDonald will case was given today by John M. Butler, the old law partner of Senator McDonald, who gave the details of a private interview with Senator McDonald and another with his widow. Ten days before his death Senator McDonald sent for Mr. Butler and told him all about his business. He said he had made a will giving his wife all his personal property except his gold watch and law library and a life interest in all his realty. The fee simple to go to his son Malcolm and grandchildren, Jessie and Joe.

A week after Mr. McDonald's death Mrs. McDonald sent for the witness and said to him: "You do not blame me for the will giving me all my husband's property. I only did what any woman should in getting my husband to provide for me." Witness replied that he did not blame any one, but one thing hurt him and that was in all their acquaintance Mr. McDonald had never told him anything that he did not find just as stated until this, and he could not understand it. Mrs. McDonald replied that her husband had made a will just as the witness understood it, but she did not like it and got him to change it, and she thought her husband in his weak state got the matter confused.

For that "out-o'-sorts feeling" Take Bromo-Seltzer. Trial bottle 10c.

Cinderella.

THURSTON IS NAMED.

CHOSEN BY THE NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Thirty-six Ballots Necessary Before He Secures a Sufficient Number of Votes—This Assures Him Within Five Votes of Enough to Nominate—Senator Gorman Gives Advice to Kansas Populists—Bill Regulating Apportionment Presented to the Wisconsin House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—On the thirty-seventh ballot tonight John M. Thurston was made the Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator. This insures him sixty-two votes in the Legislature, five less than is necessary to elect.

The vote today stood:

W. L. Greene, Pop.	53	T. J. Majors, Rep.	10
A. S. Paddock, Rep.	21	Allen Root, Pop.	7
J. M. Thurston, Rep.	13	John H. Powers, Pop.	1

The balance scattering.

Greene said just after the convention had adjourned today that he had enough votes pledged to go to him today on a second and third ballot to have elected him, but the convention adjourned without taking those ballots. He declared that his party had virtually thrown the election away by the adjournment. All parties are in secret caucus tonight and it is confidently expected that some results will be arrived at so that an election may be accomplished tomorrow or next day. Jack MacCall of Lexington is looked upon as a promising Republican candidate. Thurston might win but for the fact that Keckley of York refuses to vote for him under any circumstances.

GORMAN'S HAND IN KANSAS.

The Senator Advises Populists to Secure a Quorum by Some Means.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—John Martin, who was elected to the United States Senate by the Populist House and Senate, departed for Washington this afternoon to present his credentials and take his seat. For three days he has been in constant telegraphic communication with Senator Gorman to be certain that his credentials are properly made out. Yesterday telegrams between Washington and Topeka were numerous, and it leaked out today that Gorman has advised the Populists to labor with the Republicans and Democrats who are recognizing the Republican House as individuals, and if possible get them to go into the Populist organization. Gorman wants this accomplished at once, so that when John Martin presents his credentials to the United States Senate the Populist House and the Populist Senate can each separately denounce the Republican protest as from a minority of the Legislature.

It was reported this morning that Speaker Dunsmore of the Populist House had given orders to the Sergeant-at-Arms not to admit any of the Republican House employés to Representative Hall. The Republicans, hearing of it, marched to the State House in a body, fifty strong, prepared to force an entrance to Representative Hall if necessary. No attempt was made to keep them out and they took their seats as usual. Tonight the prediction is being made, as it has been every night for two weeks, that the crisis will come tomorrow, but there appears to be no more foundation for it now than there has been at any previous time.

FOR WISCONSIN REAPPORTIONMENT.

Bill in the Legislature to Provide for the Distribution.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The first move having as its object the legislative and Congressional apportionment of this State was made today in the shape of a joint resolution introduced by W. D. Phipps, Republican Senator from the Tenth District, proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Should the resolution go through the new apportionment would not be made until 1896. The principal amendments are as follows:

Providing that members of the Legislature shall be elected biennially; providing for an enumeration of the inhabitants in June, 1895, and every ten years thereafter; if the Legislature fails to provide for such enumeration the Secretary of State shall cause it to be made under rules and regulations approved by the Governor; providing for the appointment of a Board of Apportionment consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and two members of the political parties casting the second highest number of votes at the preceding election for the State officers, the latter to be appointed by the Supreme Court; providing that the ratio for Senatorial districts shall be ascertained by dividing the enumeration by thirty-three—that being the number of Senators—every county being entitled to as many districts as it shall contain Senatorial units, and an additional Senator for a surplus of population, excluding three-fourths of a unit, counties not possessing a unit to be grouped into Senatorial districts and shall contain as nearly as may be the unit Senatorial district. No Senatorial district shall have less than two Assemblymen. The unit for Assembly districts shall be the one-hundredth part of the enumeration. To each county shall be apportioned as many members as it contains Assembly units and an additional member for each major fraction of a unit. Two or more counties adjoining not containing a full or major fraction of a unit may be grouped, though not to leave more than three counties in one district. Two adjoining counties each of which contains an Assembly unit and one-third over shall be entitled to elect a member; also additional member-at-large for both. A county containing a surplus of one-sixth of a Senatorial unit shall be entitled to one Senator and at least four Assemblymen, and a Senatorial district formed of a county having less than five-sixths of a Senatorial unit shall only be entitled to two members of the Assembly. Cities and counties entitled to two or more Assembly districts shall not be divided in the formation of such districts, and cities containing a surplus of three-fifths of an Assembly unit shall be entitled to two members. The Board of Apportionment shall apportion to the counties the number of Senators and members they are entitled to, and the several Boards of Supervisors of counties that may be entitled to more than one member shall divide their county into as many districts as have been by the State Board apportioned to them, each Assembly district to contain as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants. In addition there shall be seven Assemblymen elected from the State at large. Provision is also made for a division of the State into Congressional districts, and the bill proposes that all legislative contests shall be determined at court.

BURYING OF A DEMOCRATIC HATCHET.

Palmer and Morrison Make Peace at Ben Cable's Banquet Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Congressman Cable of Illinois gave a dinner tonight. This fact of itself is unimportant, but the significance of the occurrence is owing to the character of Mr. Cable's guests—to-wit: Col. Morrison, Senator Palmer, and the Democratic Congressmen from Illinois. The Illinois Democrats down here are trying to bury their hatchets and tomahawks and dwell in peace. Col. Morrison and Gen. Black have not been the best friends in the world for some years. Lately, however, they adjusted their differences and are on good terms now. Senator Palmer and the Colonel did not seem to understand each other at all. The results of the reunion tonight are said to be most gratifying to Mr. Cable and the mutual friends of the General and the Colonel.

BLOW AT THE COAL COMBINE.

Bill Regulating Prices Per Ton Recommended for Passage in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The special committee of the State Senate which has been investigating the Reading coal combine today recommended for passage a bill which is the outgrowth of their investigations. It provides for a coal carriers' license and a coal dealers' license.

A coal carriers' license shall authorize the owner thereof to transport anthracite coal which is intended for consumption in the State, and it shall prescribe the maximum prices per ton per mile it shall be lawful to demand or receive for transporting the different grades of such coal.

A coal dealers' license shall authorize the owner thereof to engage in the business of selling anthracite coal which is in the State and intended for consumption therein, and shall prescribe the maximum prices it shall be lawful for the licensee to demand or receive for the different grades of such coal, exclusive of the prices for delivering the same.

Licenses shall be issued by the State Railway Commission, with power of revocation or modification. The same body shall fix the maximum price, which shall be adjusted to allow only a reasonable compensation for coal. The carriers' fee shall be $25; the dealers' $5.

District Attorneys are required under this bill to enforce the law in their various counties. In cities of over 500,000 population (New York and Brooklyn) the maximum price of coal shall not exceed $4.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Overcharging the license rate shall be a misdemeanor punishable with a fine of $250 for each offense, and it shall be a misdemeanor with like fine for carrying coal without a license.

NOT ON THE CABINET SLATE.

Judge Gresham Would Resent a Portfolio as Being a Price for His Support.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Republican Senators here deny the story published in New York that there is a deal by which several of them will help to prevent the confirmation of a successor to Justice Lamar, in order that the vacancy may be kept open for the promotion of Judge Gresham by Mr. Cleveland.

A Democrat who saw Mr. Cleveland yesterday said that it was probable Judge Gresham's advice had been sought regarding the Cabinet, but that the Judge himself and the President-elect both looked upon the talk of his going into the Cabinet as absurd. Said this Democrat: "I know that Judge Gresham would resent a tender of this kind because it would be charged that he was getting the price of his support, while I have heard the remark attributed to Mr. Cleveland that he wouldn't insult Gresham by offering to reward him with office."

MINER LAW REPEALED IN MICHIGAN.

By a Strict Party Vote the Substitute Bill Passes the House.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The bill repealing the Miner law providing for the election of Presidential Electors by electoral districts, which passed the Senate two weeks ago, was passed by the House today by a strict party vote. Representative Sullivan of Chippewa changed his vote to nay in order to give notice of a motion to reconsider, which will be made tomorrow. The motion will not prevail, however, and the bill will doubtless be approved by the Governor during the present week.

Reviving State Banks in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—In the House of Representatives today Mr. McCauley introduced a bill which if passed will reëstablish the State banking system in Arkansas. The proposed system is based upon State bonds somewhat similar to the national banking system on a basis of 50 per cent of the face value of such bonds. The bill provides that no bonds are to be received on a par basis until the same shall have been presented to the State Treasurer for identification and shall have been approved and registered by him. The State issue of bills are made receivable for all debts due the State except interest on the public debt.

Beck's Son May Be a Candidate.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—There were two ballots at noon today by the Legislature for United States Senator and they revealed that the deadlock still continued. There is considerable talk about the Populists having made a proposition to the Democrats to elect Beck, son of the late Senator Beck of Kentucky. Beck lives in the northern part of the State and four of the Populists come from that section.

Senator Cullom Gives a Dinner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom gave a handsome dinner at his residence here tonight, the guests being Vice-President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller, Prof. Goldwin Smith of Canada, Senators Sherman, Hawley, Davis of Minnesota, Higgins, Carey Dubois, and Sawyer, and Representative Hopkins of Illinois.

No Choice in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 1.—The Senatorial ballot today resulted:

Casey	31	Walsh	3
Kingman	3	Benton	30
Smith	3	Pinkham	3

Montana's Contest Continues Locked.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 1.—The vote for Senator today stood:

Sanders	31	Clark	23
Dixon	12		

Vote Continues the Same.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—There was no change in the vote for Senator today.

FAILURE OF A LITTLE ROCK BANK.

Directors of the First National Decide to Close Their Doors.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Board of Directors of the First National Bank, the oldest financial institution in Arkansas, in a meeting held tonight, decided not to open doors tomorrow morning. This decision on the part of the bank officials is not known to more than twenty persons in Little Rock and will cause a tremendous surprise and sensation.

About ten days ago the bank passed through a terrible crisis, but through the timely arrival and the assistance of Col. Logan H. Roots, its former President, confidence was restored and the public had begun to think the institution as solvent as ever. The bank was reorganized nearly two weeks ago with Col. Roots as President and Dr. C. M. Taylor as Vice-President. The causes that led to the suspension of the bank can best be told by quoting Col. Roots, who made the following statement tonight.

"Ten days ago when I was brought home by most appealing telegrams I was so strongly urged to accept the Presidency of the bank that I looked over a statement of its condition as prepared by the National Bank Examiner, who had been here five days and ascertained all the bank's recorded liabilities. The statement showed that President Allis and his friends had personally taken more than $450,000 of the bank's money. To undertake bank management under such circumstances was assuming a great load, so with Dr. C. M. Taylor as Vice-President I accepted the Presidency. Every day I have been in the bank paper has been presented bearing the indorsement of the bank's name by either President Allis or Cashier Denney, that was not on the books of the institution. More than $130,000 such paper has already appeared and rumors have been received of more than double that amount.

"There is no way of determining the exact amount of such paper out for which the bank has never received one cent benefit. No copies of the correspondence in relation to these transactions can be found, nor can any one connected with the bank tell what the amount of this paper is. H. G. Allis has been applied to for information as to the amount, but we have thus far been wholly unable to make any approximation. Some friends interested themselves and procured what they thought was a correct list, which amounts to $187,750. We already had presented at the bank $62,500 of such paper that was not in the list given us today and after this result we feared the real amount may prove to be many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"It was developed that possibly $1,000,000 might be expended and still solvency might not be established. Under the circumstances we thought it best to close the institution and place its affairs in the hands of the government. The form of most of the unrecorded paper is simply ordinary promissory notes, all indorsed by the bank name, by Allis and Denny, with no record of them in the bank.

"Whether depositors will be paid in full or not depends on many things. The stockholders are liable to an assessment in the aggregate amounting to $500,000. A man arrived here several days ago holding a large amount of stock certificates. Upon investigation the directory declared the certificates to be fraudulent."

The capital stock of the bank was $500,000, surplus $100,000. The directory up to the time of Col. Root's election was composed of H. G. Allis, McK. Kupferle, E. J. Butler, John W. Goodwin, C. T. Ables, Guss Blass, H. G. Fleming, Henry M. Cooper, and Joseph Joyce. "The deposits of today," said Col. Root, "were set aside, except of those who have notes in the bank."

Liabilities Will Aggregate a Million.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 1—The failure of the Erie Car Works company, limited, has shaken business circles here, although no other institution is likely to be disastrously involved. It is estimated that the liabilities, including a $253,000 mortgage in favor of William A. Galbraith and Col. H. B. Plumer on the Martel furnace at Point St Ignace, Mich., will aggregate more than $1,000,000.

Failure of a Pittsburg Foundry.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.—Wharton McKnight, owner of a large iron foundry on Duquesne way and machine shops on Penn avenue, confessed judgment today in the sum of $124,434. The failure was a great surprise, as the McKnight foundry was one of the oldest in the city. The two plants employ about 700 men.

Baby Almost Burned to Death.

Fire broke out in the rooms occupied by Jacob Green, No. 2829 Archer avenue, yesterday afternoon, and nearly caused the death of a 3-months-old baby which was asleep in a cradle. The infant was rescued by the firemen, but received severe burns about the head and chest. Mrs. Green and Mrs. Lomberg, who were in the room, had a narrow escape, as the stairs were burning and egress was cut off. They were rescued through a window.

Pain in chest, short breath, smothering, dropsy, asthma, cured Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

Cinderella.

The New Bread.

Following is the receipt for making the sweetest, finest flavored and most delicious bread, without yeast.

Retains entire the most wholesome, nutritious and valuable elements of the flour—the starch, sugar and gluten—which are largely decomposed and lost by the action of yeast.

Most economical, as nearly ten per cent. of the flour (destroyed when yeast is used) is saved.

Most convenient, taking less than an hour to make and bake, and most cleanly:

To Make One Loaf. 1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder,* half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking Powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—more or less according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4½x8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing.

*Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Powder.

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Citizens of Paris, Tex., So Execute the Murderer of a Baby.

PARIS, Tex., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The burning of Henry Smith is upon every lip. When the news came that Smith had been captured and that he would be brought here upon the 12 o'clock train the people came by train, in wagons, on horse, and afoot to see the meting out of punishment. Whisky shops were closed until the mobs were dispersed; schools were dismissed by a proclamation from the Mayor, and everything was done in a business-like manner. Officers saw the futility of any effort to quell the crowd, so the law was laid aside and the citizens took into their own hands the beast and burned him at the stake. So horrible was the crime that the punishment, so severe, seemed to the people to be infinitesimally small in comparison.

The history of the crime is this: Thursday last Henry Smith, a big and burly negro, picked up little Myrtle Vance, aged 3½ years, near her father's, Policeman Henry Vance's residence, and giving her candy to allay her fears carried her through the central portion of the city to Gibbon's pasture just within the corporate limits. Then he murdered her, covered the body with leaves and brush, and ran away. About 5 o'clock Friday morning Smith went to the house of his wife and forced her to cook him some breakfast. After eating he left and was not seen again until his capture.

At 2 o'clock Friday a mass-meeting was called at the Court-House and captains were appointed to search for the child. She was found mangled beyond recognition and covered with leaves and brush. As soon as the crime was learned the whole town turned out in the chase. The railroads put up bulletins offering free transportation to those who would join in the search. Smith was tracked to his old home in Hempstead County, Ark., and yesterday captured at Clow, about twenty miles north of Hope. Upon being questioned he denied everything, but later on confessed the crime.

This morning he was brought through Texarkana, where 5,000 people awaited the train anxious to see a man who should receive the fate of Ed Coy. Speeches were made by prominent Paris citizens, who asked that the prisoner be not molested by Texarkana people, but that they be allowed to deliver him up to the outraged and indignant citizens of Paris. On the road the people crowded upon platforms and steps of the coaches anxious to see the lynching and the negro. Arriving here at 12 o'clock the train was met by a mass of humanity 10,000 strong.

The negro was placed upon a carnival float in mockery and followed by the immense crowd was marched through the city so that all might see the monster. He was taken to the open square about 300 yards from the Texas and Pacific Depot. Here he was placed upon a scaffold six feet square and ten feet high, securely bound within the view of all beholders. The victim was tortured for fifty minutes by red hot iron brands thrust against his quivering body by the father and uncle of the little girl. Commencing with the feet the brands were placed against him inch by inch until they were thrust against the face. Then being apparently dead kerosene was poured upon him, cottonseed hulls placed beneath him and set afire.

Curiosity-seekers have carried away all that was left of the scaffold, even to pieces of charcoal.

The cause of the crime was that when Henry Vance was a deputy policeman in course of duty he was called to arrest Henry Smith for being drunk and disorderly. The negro was unruly and Vance was forced to use his club. The negro swore vengeance and several times assaulted Vance. The father is almost prostrated with grief and the mother now lies at death's door, but she has lived to see the slayer of her innocent babe suffer the most horrible death that could be conceived.

Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Takes Poison.

Clara Carter, a 15-year-old girl whose home is at Attica, Ind., made a desperate attempt to commit suicide last night by taking twenty-five grains of opium. The attempt was made at No. 337 Wells street in a boarding house kept by Mrs. Stevens. About 10 o'clock the girl rang the bell and inquired for Frank Dee, who is said to be a boarder there. Mrs. Stevens asked what she wanted, and the girl replied, "If Frank won't marry me then I'll kill myself." At the same time she took a bottle from her pocket and poured the contents into her mouth. The words, accompanied by the act, frightened Mrs. Stevens, who at once sent for Dr. Bois, who after several hours' hard work saved the girl's life.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

J. B. Nash, one of the oldest citizens of Winnebago County, Ill., died last night in Rockford.

Yale students and alumni in mass-meeting last night refused to ratify the plan to make up the athletic teams entirely of undergraduates.

Gov. Waite of Colorado refused yesterday to approve the requisition of Illinois for the return of Franklin and Levy, suit-club men, indicted in Chicago.

A. N. Baker of Indianapolis, Ind., Deputy Councilor of the Order of Equity, was stricken with apoplexy at Wabash, Ind., yesterday and is not expected to live.

Cinderella.

SINGS TO AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

The Nordica Company Is Handsomely Received at the Auditorium.

The Auditorium was crowded in parquet, boxes, balcony, galleries, and every available standing place last evening by an audience that in brilliancy and enthusiasm recalled the "star" nights of grand opera. The attraction was an operatic concert by the Nordica company, an organization headed by Mme. Lillian Nordica, and including among its members Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Campanini, Herr Emil Fischer, Miss Louise Engel, and Sig. Bologna. It was the first concert of similar nature and magnitude the season had offered, and the public proved its enjoyment by receiving every vocal number on the program with applause that would know no silence till two or three encore numbers had been given. Two established favorites—Mme. Scalchi and Sig. Campanini—received a welcome whose heartiness and warmth could have left them no room for doubts as to the constancy of the Chicago public, and Mme. Nordica achieved nothing less than a triumph, her splendid singing and gracious manner and lovely personality winning her audience and gaining for the fair American the full recognition that thus far has been denied her in this city.

The program was made up, the first part of concert selections, and the second of the third act of Gounod's "Faust," given in costume and with appropriate scenic setting. An orchestra of fifty, under the leadership of Sig. Sapio, began the evening with the "William Tell" overture, played in the unreasonably slow tempo inseparable from its performance by an Italian director. Sig. Bologna followed, giving a satisfactory though strictly conventional rendering of the "Toreador Song" from "Carmen." An encore was demanded and was responded to with an unrecognized but decidedly pleasing ballad—seemingly a serenade—sung in Italian. Sig. Campanini was heartily received, and his singing of an aria from Gluck's "Iphigenia," although to many of his admirers pathetic in its vocal weakness, so satisfied the general audience that "Good-By, Sweetheart," and "La donna e mobile" had to be sung before enough was said.

Then came Scalchi, and with "Nobil Signor" from "Les Huguenots" she charmed her auditors, swept aside all critical opinions, and led one and all captive as she has done time and time again. The encores were the Gavotte from "Mignon," given as Scalchi can give it, and "Quando Lieta" from "Faust," sung with admirable taste and expression.

Emil Fischer selected a long and trying aria from "The Jewess," but it served to display his fine bass voice to good advantage, and secured the demands for more, which he satisfied with Lassen's "Es War ein Traum" and "In diesem Heiligen Hallen," from Mozart's "Magic Flute."

Mme. Nordica looked as if she might have just stepped out of the seventeenth century, a gown of exquisite beauty and indescribable design making her a sight as pleasing to the eye as her singing was satisfying to the ear. She sang "More Noble in His Low Estate," from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," and delighted all by the fresh, clear beauty of her voice, her perfect mastery of its every resource, by the high artistic finish in phrasing and shading, and the truth and saneness in expression. It was an exceptionally admirable performance, and the applause it received spoke hearty appreciation of real artistic work. As encores Mme. Nordica gave "When Love Is Kind," Forster's "Ich Liebe Dich," and a song in French by Delibes.

OFFICERS RAID STEVENS & CO.'S PLACE.

The Charge Against the Keepers Is Running a Gambling Place.

Officers Murnane and Crow of the Central Station raided the basement of No. 188 Dearborn street last night about 5 o'clock, charging the occupants with keeping a gambling-house. The place is what is commonly known as a "bucket-shop," and is run by Stevens & Co. James Carroll and Leonard Leary, employés of the place, were arrested, but Sig. Levy, said to be the manager, could not be found. When the officers entered there was a line of men awaiting their turn at the cashier's desk, and their approach caused a sudden scampering.

The warrants were sworn out yesterday afternoon before Justice Glennon by Charles Burr, a young traveling salesman. A stranger whom he met in one of the hotels, he claims, asked him to visit the establishment, and he alleges that the first time he visited the place he lost $40. He also says that he gambled in the same place for three consecutive days, and that it left him flat "broke." Then he says he tried to borrow a couple of dollars from the management to buy food with, and Sig. Levy told him that the best thing to do in a predicament of this kind was to jump into the lake.

Carroll and Leary were released on bail to appear this morning.

Cinderella.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

..is..

The Only Pure . . . . Cream of Tartar Powder.

Contains neither Ammonia, Alum, nor any other adulterant.

Does finer and more economical work than any other, owing to its marvelous purity and greater strength.

It is cheaper at 50c a pound than the ordinary kinds at 20c.

The Best is always the Cheapest.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison.

What is going on today in Chicago.

Ball at the First Regiment Armory.
Fencing Match between Yates and Dunrie at the Auditorium.
Chicago Athenæum Athletic Club Exhibition.
Meeting of the Art Industry Association in the Schiller Theater Building.

What is going on today at S. & M.'s.

A general clearing up of Women's Suits and Cloaks—of Children's Coats and Dresses.

Today at Schlesinger & Mayer's occurs a curious and most unusual sale of Women's Cloaks and Suits, of Children's Coats and Dresses. *Curious*, on account of the little price they are to be closed at—$2.50 for the choice. *Unusual*, because of the qualities, for they have ranged in price up to $25.00, and are all this season's goods. Why are we doing it? The reason is clear. We are very much enlarging that room on the second floor, very much beautifying it, making it by far the handsomest Cloak, Suit, and Fur room in Chicago, if not in the country. We are going to start the spring season with everything new. These are the reasons why $10, $20, $25 Cloaks and Suits will be sold today for $2.50!!

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

TO OBTAIN SUCH

Perfect Technique as was possessed by

LISZT,

The "King of Pianists," requires years of study and arduous practice.

The Symphony

Will enable you in a few days, even if you have had no musical education, to play a Beethoven Sonata or a Liszt Rhapsody as readily as a simple waltz, and with true orchestral effect, the expression, time, and power being under the direct control of the performer.

We want you to hear it.

Will you not visit our warerooms and satisfy yourself?

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 WABASH AVENUE.

Fifty Years Settles It

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of Consumption were something new and untried, people might doubt; but what has proved itself through a record as old as our grandfathers, means just what it is

A Specific for Consumption

and for all diseases of the Lungs. No treatment in the world can place as many permanent cures of Consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in Nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membranes and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, colds, coughs and all the seeds of Consumption as

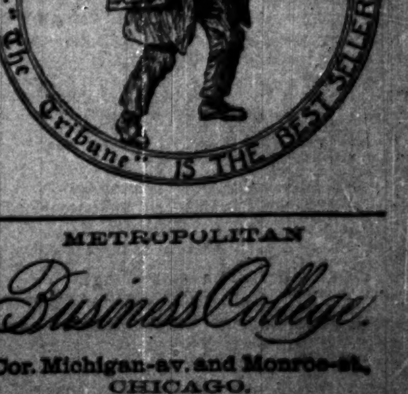
Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

When all else fails it comes to the rescue. Not until it fails, and only after faithful trial, should any one despond. It has brought the hopeless to life and health. It has turned the despair of ten thousand homes into joy. It is doing it now. It will continue to do it throughout the ages. Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver and Stomach Diseases mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poisoning permanently cured in 30 to 60 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease. You can be treated at home as well as here, (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eye Brows falling out, it is this Malignant Blood Poison that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. A legal guarantee to cure or refund money. Write for references who have given permission to refer to them. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1330 Masonic Temple, Chicago.



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Business College.

Cor. Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., CHICAGO.

Thorough instruction. Strict discipline. Elegant fireproof building. Call or send for prospectus.

O. M. POWERS, Prin.

BEATS THE BLIZZARD.

RUSH OF "THE TRIBUNE'S" SPECIAL TRAIN THROUGH INDIANA.

The 185 Miles Between Chicago and Indianapolis Covered in 4 Hours and 30 Minutes, Breaking the Record for a Winter Run—Hoosiers Read About the Penitentiary Investigation While Eating Breakfast—Lively Tilt Among the Committeemen.

The exemplification of nineteenth century newsgathering and the genius of transportation were again joined yesterday. The people of Indiana had THE TRIBUNE at their breakfast tables. The story of punishment in that State's southern penitentiary at Jeffersonville may not have been pleasant reading, but the facts were told.

At 1:45 a. m. the big express wagons were loaded with the papers as they rolled in a stream from the presses. There were but fifteen minutes to reach the special train on the Monon at the Dearborn station, if the start were to be made on time. Circulators, folders, newsboys, and the rest of THE TRIBUNE'S forces who were to go on the special scrambled into the wagons and the horses were put on a dead run for the station. Hands experienced in the rapid mastery of newspaper bundles did the work of transferring the great loads from the express wagons to the car. At exactly 2 o'clock Trainmaster McCamman asked: "Are you all ready?" "Let her go," was the answer.

Engine 40 gave a puff or two, its defiant exhausts echoed and reëchoed through the massive trainshed, and with not many turns of the wheel the train was in the open. The yards of the half dozen trunk lines which use the terminals at Dearborn Station were deserted. The special whisked through them like the blizzard following so closely on its trail, and the wind was never in the race. Engine 40 is the flyer of the Monon, and Driver Tom Kline is without a peer. He has been employed on the Monon from boyhood, and for several years has been the standby of the company when heavy discounts were to be made on time.

Trick in Handling an Engine.

"Yes; I know one would suppose that all there was to be done to make an engine run fast was to pull the throttle wide open," said Trainmaster McCammon, "but that won't do it. Tom knows how to nurse an engine along. He does not ask too much at the start, and gives it a chance to get prepared. It's a mighty nice trick to keep just enough water in the boiler and see that the fires are just right. A fast engineer must use science, you know. The road wouldn't spare Tom for a dividend. There is the State line. We are required to take an hour in running here, but Tom hasn't done it."

Of course he hadn't. Forty-three minutes was all he needed. Two minutes sufficed to reach Hammond, a distance of two miles. Engine 40 evidently had had the mysterious preparation of which the Trainmaster had spoken.

"Here are our new freight yards," Mr. McCamman explained as he opened the door of the car. "We'll make up our freight trains here during the Fair and haul our Chicago bound freight back and forth during the night, when passenger trains are not in the way. The yard is a mile long."

The pilot of engine 40 was then pointed for the south. Trainmaster McCamman had given orders for a clear track. He had come from Monon to Chicago to take charge of the train himself, although Harry Wilkinson figured officially as conductor. In the yard at Monon stood another locomotive, with steam up and the engineer in the box, ready to be called into instant service should No. 40 play the trainmaster false. Another locomotive was hitched up at Indianapolis for that part of the run. But Old 40 was as true as the steel of which it is made, and the relays were not called upon. As a further precaution George Dyer, chief train dispatcher of the Chicago division, boarded the special below Hammond. He carried his telegraph box under his arm, ready to be attached to the wires anywhere between stations should the unexpected occur. Mr. Dyer continued on the train as far as Delphi. It would have troubled a train crew to have gotten in the way of THE TRIBUNE special with both trainmaster and chief train dispatcher on board.

Some quick runs were made between stations. From Dyer to Lowell, seventeen miles, was covered in twenty-one minutes. The distance of sixteen miles from Rensselaer to Monon took eighteen minutes. Eleven minutes were required for the ten and a half miles from Monon to Monticello. Notwithstanding the law against pool selling the train dispatcher and conductor made a book in regard to the time of reaching Indianapolis. The conductor named 6:40. The dispatcher fixed the arrival at 6:30.

Trailed in Behind the Regular.

The train kept up a steady clip until Sheridan, twenty-eight miles from Indianapolis, was reached at 5:40. The dispatcher was a sure winner until a train which had left Chicago the previous evening was overtaken. As much as Engineer Kline might fret, the regular train jogged along comfortably and the special followed. There was mile after mile of this, until the forward train turned into a "Y" switch in order to back into the depot. The special made a final spurt through the heart of Indiana's capital and came under the wire at 6:30. The record was four hours and thirty minutes for the 185 miles.

Express wagons were in waiting at the depot, and big bundles of TRIBUNES were soon on sale at every news stand in the city. Half a hundred bundles were rushed on board outgoing trains to be delivered to cities and towns on the railroads diverging from Indianapolis. Cincinnati was reached at 11:15. Every important point in Southern Indiana was reached before noon. By 11 o'clock the prison officials at Jeffersonville had read the story of the alleged cruelties in the institution over which they preside.

The papers distributed at Indianapolis, however, bore but a small proportion to the great number sent over the railroads crossing the Monon on the way there. Huge packages were made up before each intersecting station was reached and a member of THE TRIBUNE force went with them to be certain that connections were made with the early morning trains, east, west, and south. Not a miss was made anywhere.

The people in Indianapolis were surprised. So were the rest of the inhabitants of the western part of the State.

"What have you there?" one guest at the Bates House said to another on the way to an early breakfast. "THE TRIBUNE," was the reply.

"What? where did you get it?"

"At the news-stand. Came on a special train."

"Well, I'll be blowed!"

Although the rain was coming down in a steady, tireless way, the newsboy reaped a good harvest from the sales of THE TRIBUNE. When the Legislature met the Hoosier Solons were all deep in the story of the troubles at the Southern Penitentiary. It gave them the first full and uncolored report of affairs at Jeffersonville.

The special train consisted of the engine and one baggage car. Its time was the best ever made in winter between Chicago and Indianapolis. In fact, the run was never excelled but once, and that was at the first nomination of Benjamin Harrison in this city for the Presidency.

WELL RECEIVED AT ALL POINTS.

Indiana People Pleased with the Methods of "The Tribune."

The manner in which the effort of THE TRIBUNE to reach Indiana people at an early hour was received by them is indicated by the following dispatches from various towns along the route of the fast special:

Fort Wayne—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S special train rushed into Fort Wayne at 11 o'clock a. m. today. Instantly a little army of men and boys with bundles of TRIBUNES commenced to distribute them. The people of Indiana never had such a newspaper treat before.

Noblesville—THE TRIBUNE'S special reached here at 9:27 a. m., causing much favorable comment on THE TRIBUNE'S enterprise. A large number of people were at the depot and copies of THE TRIBUNE went rapidly.

Madison—Today's special Indiana edition of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE astonished the natives by its arrival and distribution here at 11:20 o'clock this forenoon, eight hours ahead of ordinary schedule time.

New Albany—The people of this city were surprised today before 1 o'clock by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and many were the complimentary expressions heard for the remarkable enterprise. It is seldom that Indiana has had so complete a shaking up as today by THE TRIBUNE.

Richmond—The announcement that THE TRIBUNE would be here this morning simultaneously with the Cincinnati papers from one-third the distance and contain a page of matter of special interest to Indianians occasioned no little speculation, and the fulfillment of the announcement in turn meets with much commends for the enterprise evinced.

Anderson—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has been the talk of this city today. Its papers arrived at 10:35 this morning, six hours before other Chicago papers. The Southern Prison investigation feature of the paper has caused earnest consultation among Democratic politicians.

Columbus—For the first time in the history of newspaperdom were the citizens of Southern Indiana treated to a morning paper which reached here at 9:20 a. m. on the day of publication in Chicago. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S early special train brought the Indiana edition of that paper to this city, and it was read by hundreds of business-men as soon as were the dailies of Indianapolis and Louisville, which is only sixty miles away.

Lafayette—THE TRIBUNE fast mail train arrived this morning almost on time and Lafayette people were afforded an opportunity of reading their favorite Chicago daily while partaking of their coffee and rolls. The local demand was large, dealers having fortunately received hundreds of extra copies. Praises of THE TRIBUNE were everywhere heard for its enterprise and excellent service.

Logansport—Citizens of Logansport were surprised to hear the cry "CHICAGO TRIBUNE" on the streets this morning before 8 o'clock, the usual hour for the arrival of Chicago papers being 11:30 o'clock.

Seymour—THE TRIBUNE special arrived in this city promptly on time. The supply of papers was inadequate to the demand. The enterprise displayed in furnishing the paper for a late breakfast and the exposure of the ill-treatment which prisoners are receiving at the hands of the Wardens meet with favorable comment.

Terre Haute—The arrival of THE TRIBUNE here at 10 o'clock this morning, especially as they came via Indianapolis, caused much favorable comment.

Cincinnati—The appearance of this morning's CHICAGO TRIBUNE at the hotels and at the news-stands shortly after the noon hour created a local sensation. The news spread rapidly and caused much inquiry and comment. THE TRIBUNE'S enterprise was warmly commended on all sides.

HOT TILT IN AN INVESTIGATION.

Members of the Indiana Prison Committee Come Almost to Blows.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—This was the fifth day of the Legislative investigation of the Southern Prison management and it was the hottest day yet in the committee-rooms. Several of the members became so heated that at one time a fight did not seem far away. It was 10 o'clock before Chairman Bingham convened the session. Senator Loveland stated that he had received several communications from parties whose names he declined to give asking why the committee did not go through the prison and talk with convicts. He said prisoners had also written him. He therefore moved the forenoon session be devoted to talking with the men regarding their treatment. This was opposed by the Chairman, Senator Bingham, as leading to irregularities in the proceedings and the statements would be from irresponsible and untrustworthy persons. Senator Loveland thought it advisable to bring out the facts known to them. He said the Warden and directors were under investigation. The Warden was compelling convicts to make statements complimentary to him which were lies. He also claimed that the Warden threatened to place men at hard labor who declined to compliment him.

Senator Griffith said he did not like to prejudice the result of the investigation, but he would have to confess that he was disgusted. He said there had been plenty of smoke, but little fire. He demanded that Senator Loveland produce the witnesses who had made grave charges against the prison management. Chairman Bingham said Senator Loveland had made the most serious charges yet presented regarding the prison. He said the people of Indiana were entitled to know the truth of the accusations, and he insisted on Senator Loveland introducing the witnesses to establish the charges. On a vote Senator Loveland was ordered to name his witness. He said it was George Stenger, a convict. Here Representative Lindemuth stated that the Democratic members, composing the majority, had in no way assisted the minority in probing the charges made against the officials of the prison. Representative Clauser said this statement was untrue. Senator Loveland declared that the minority had accomplished all that had been done without a whisper of encouragement from the majority. He said the minority had been forced to assume the attitude of prosecutors. Chairman Bingham ordered the Senator to sit down. He shook his finger in Loveland's face and forced him in his seat. Senator Sweeney arose and, shaking with rage, gave Senator Loveland to understand that he could not insult the committee. He said with the Republicans it was a case of buncombe. Chairman Bingham again rose and said that the Republicans were conducting a persecution instead of a line of prosecution. A convict was produced after more wrangling, but nothing of importance could be drawn from him. Other testimony given was on points already ventilated.

TWIN WIRE TELEPHONE ORDINANCE.

Features of the New Measure—Harrison Telephone Company Incorporates.

Ald. Hepburn, Ald. Tripp, and Ald. Eilert, who constitute the subcommittee of the Council Judiciary committee to which was referred the ordinance of the Chicago Twin Wire Long Distance Telephone company, completed their work yesterday and have practically a new ordinance to report to the full committee at its meeting tomorrow. The new ordinance requires that all wires shall be placed under ground within the territory bounded by Fullerton avenue, Western avenue, Thirty-ninth street, and the lake. The company is not allowed to charge its subscribers more than $75 for the use of a telephone connected with its exchange for the first year and $70 thereafter, and not to exceed $65 for contracts for three years or more. It is required to furnish certain offices in the City Hall with telephones free of charge and cannot charge the city more than $3 a year for telephones furnished the Police and Fire Alarm Departments. The company is required to pay semi-annually to the city 5 per cent of its gross receipts, and the city reserves the right at the end of five years and at the expiration of each succeeding five years to purchase the appliances and property of the company at a price to be fixed by appraisement, and the value of the franchise is not to be taken into account. The company is barred from commencing work before Oct. 1 and must have 5,000 telephones in operation before Oct. 1, 1895. The duration of the franchise is for twenty-five years and the company cannot transfer its rights.

This company asked the Council to pass its ordinance something over a year ago, but had the ordinance been passed it could not commence work until March, when the patent of the Bell telephone company runs out. It claims it has a better telephone than the one invented by Bell.

Articles of incorporation of the Harrison International Telephone company were forwarded to the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday. Charles M. Ferree, President of the company, is at the Grand Pacific. He said: "The capital of the company is $80,000,000. Howard M. Holden is Vice-President and Albert L. Stone Secretary. The directors are Maj. William Warner, John T. Blake, Howard M. Holden, and Webster Davis of Kansas City; Dr. E. M. Harrison of Fort Smith, Ark.; L. E. Ingalls of Chicago, George R. Peck of Topeka, Kas.; D. J. Young and Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis. Our plans have been made and we open an office in the Chamber of Commerce Building tomorrow."

Dr. E. M. Harrison, the inventor of the telephone, says the Bell people dismissed a suit they instituted against him, paying $150,000 costs. He said: "My telephone differs materially from the Bell patent. In the latter a subscriber can telephone through the receiver or transmitter. In my machines the subscriber can only talk in the transmitter and hear through the receiver. The Bell system has one direct current, while mine has two currents simultaneously of opposite polarity."

To Put Up the Krupp Guns.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—A party of eight gunmakers and engineers from Germany passed through Pittsburg today on their way to Chicago. They are employés of Krupp, the famous cannonmaker, and will have charge of arranging his World's Fair exhibit. A month ago he began the construction of one of the heaviest guns ever made. A portion of the gun's carriage was received at Baltimore in December and in order to transport the body of the cannon a special car of large dimensions has been built by the Pennsylvania company at Altoona. The engineers and gunmakers are to precede the huge piece of freight in order to prepare the carriage and supports so that the gun can be run from the railroad direct to its final resting place.

Another Savings Bank for Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Auditor issued a permit to Charles S. Winslow, William H. O'Brien, and Morris W. P. Thomas for the organization of the Cosmopolitan Savings Bank, located at Chicago, with a capital stock of $250,000.

Cinderella.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

MISS LOUISE THOMPSON MARRIED TO SAMUEL AUSTIN WHITNEY.

After the Ceremony a Large Reception Is Held at the Residence of the Bride's Parents—The Wedding of Albert J. Perry and Miss Jessie Fremont Moore—Mr. and Mrs. Zeisler Give a Reception and Musical—Mrs. Champlin's Friends Meet Mrs. Pulsifer.

Thursday—Mrs. George L. Sloan and Mrs. Robert Slade, reception, No. 223 Marshfield avenue, from 3 until 6 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. William P. Forbush, No. 533 Dearborn avenue, reception. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Talbot and Mrs. C. E. Benson, No. 164 Warren avenue, reception and dance at Beek Hall. Dancing party, Mrs. J. C. Peasley, No. 309 Huron street, for Miss Peasley. Mrs. B. A. Schoyer, No. 4624 Greenwood avenue, a tea from 3 until 6 o'clock. Mrs. Mark S. Lansing, No. 102 Loomis street, at home. Card party by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Purcell, No. 4042 Indiana avenue. Mrs. Eugene Lancaster, No. 2703 Prairie avenue, luncheon at 1:30 o'clock. Mrs. Mahlon Ogden, No. 111 Lake Shore drive, reception from 3 until 6 o'clock. Marriage of Miss Savage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bigelow, No. 5034 Woodlawn avenue, to George Owen Knapp. Mrs. M. D. Ogden, No. 111 Lake Shore drive, a reception. Musical and reception, Mrs. Kavanaugh, No. 63 Cedar street.

Friday—Mrs. William H. Moore, No. 2923 Michigan avenue, cotillon. Mrs. G. A. Seaverns, No. 2819 Michigan avenue, luncheon at 1:30 o'clock. Mrs. L. Schaffner, No. 656 Fullerton avenue, reception from 8 until 11 o'clock. Twentieth Century club, at the residence of Mrs. H. O. Stone, No. 2035 Prairie avenue, at 8 o'clock, F. Marion Crawford. "A Talk About Calabria." Students of De La Salle Institute, a reception at Douglas Hall, Miss Florence Thompson, No. 3533 Calumet avenue, a euchre party.

Saturday—Mrs. F. W. Fiske, No. 542 West Adams street, a reception. Mrs. Slason Thompson, No. 328 Superior street, a reading at 11 o'clock.

THEIR HONEYMOON IN THE SOUTH.

Samuel Austin Whitney and Miss Louise Thompson Wedded at St. Paul's.

The marriage last evening in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, of Miss Louise Thompson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Richard S. Thompson, to Samuel Austin Whitney of Glassborough, N. J., was one of the noteworthy events of the season in Hyde Park. The church was handsomely decorated. The attendance was large. The ushers were William P. Sidley, Cutler Whitney, and H. S. Waldron, and Frederick Le Roy Jewett was master of ceremonies. The bridemaids were Miss Caroline Wood, Miss Charlotte Leaming, Miss Harriet Wood, and Miss Mary Scovel. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Thompson, sister of the bride.

As the bridal party entered the church the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" was played. The bride walked with her father to the chancel steps, where she was met by the bridegroom and his best man, his brother, George Dudley Whitney. The bride wore a gown of rich ivory satin, en traine, made with round bodice, décolleté, with bertha of duchesse lace, the tulle veil caught with a tiara of diamonds and pearls. Her other ornaments were diamonds and pearls. She carried a white prayer-book. The maid of honor, Miss Mary Thompson, wore a light-blue crêpe, made demi-train, trimmed with satin, round décolleté bodice, large satin sleeves, and she carried Catherine Mermet roses. Two of the bridemaids, Miss Caroline Wood and Miss Leaming, wore gowns of delicate pink crêpe, with large satin sleeves, décolleté, and with demi-train, and carried Catherine Mermet roses. Miss Harriet Wood and Miss Scovel wore similar gowns of corn-colored crêpe and carried Maréchal Niel roses. The Rev. Charles H. Bixby, rector of St. Paul's, performed the ceremony, during which "O, Promise Me" was softly played. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was rendered as a recessional.

The wedding was followed by a large reception at the home of the parents of the bride, No. 5406 East End avenue. The house was profusely decorated in pink, palms, carnations, and La France roses being used. The parents of the bride were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, mother of the bridegroom. Mrs. Thompson, the bride's mother, wore a delicate light green brocaded satin trimmed with velvet and pearl passementerie, with square neck filled in with duchesse lace; ornaments, diamonds. Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney wore black silk, diamond ornaments. Mrs. J. P. Whitney of Philadelphia wore yellow brocaded silk with duchesse lace and diamond ornaments.

To accommodate the large number of guests an inclosed way was constructed to connect the residence of Col. Thompson with that of the late Judge Wood, the two houses being thus thrown into one. Freiberg's orchestra furnished music in both houses. Kinsley was the caterer.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney on returning from a trip through the South will be at home April 5 at Glassborough, N. J.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Leaming, Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan, John Morgan, W. G. Purdy, Miss Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bogue, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Currier, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Miss Leaming, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Root, Miss Root, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Root, Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Bogue, R. S. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Ewing, Mrs. Clara L. Burnham, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Fisher, Mrs. E. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gates, C. B. Wood, Miss Wood, W. L. Boyden, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hoagland, A. D. Eddy, H. S. Oakley, Miss Edwards, Miss Cook, Mrs. M. C. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Leaming, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Scovel, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Purdy, W. B. Sargent, W. F. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rosing, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Scovel, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Sidley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Welling, Mr. and Mrs. James Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. I. Giles Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Lord, Harry M. Jewett, Mr. Sage, and Mr. Ritchie.

ARE WEDDED QUIETLY AT HOME.

Albert J. Perry and Miss Jessie Fremont Moore Become Man and Wife.

The marriage of Miss Jessie Fremont Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore, No. 133 Lincoln avenue, to Albert J. Perry was solemnized last evening at 7 o'clock at the residence in the presence of a few intimate friends and relatives. The Rev. Samuel C. Edsall of St. Peter's Church, Belmont avenue, officiated. The wedding march of Mendelssohn was played by Miss Clara Von Kleuze as the bridal party entered the parlor, and continued softly during the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white crystal silk trimmed with pearl passementerie and lace. No veil was worn, but a wreath of lilies of the valley adorned her hair. She carried a white prayer-book. Miss Jennie M. Keith was maid of honor and wore white silk with Dresden figure in heliotrope. The parlors were profusely decorated with ivy and palms. Marguerites were used to brighten the somber green.

A reception was held by the bridal party from 8 until 11 o'clock, assisted by the bride's mother, Mrs. Moore, who wore black grenadine trimmed with heliotrope and lace, and by Mrs. Raymond Perry, a young bride, who wore her bridal gown of white silk.

After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Perry left for a brief wedding journey and will be at home after March 1 at No. 133 Lincoln avenue.

GIVE A RECEPTION AND MUSICAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Zeisler Pleasantly Entertain a Number of Their Friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Zeisler, No. 568 East Division street, gave a large reception and musical at 8:30 o'clock last night. The music and reception room was effectively decorated with lilies and La France roses, the parlor with red roses, and the dining-room in white and yellow. Mrs. Zeisler received in a blue brocade empire gown with sable trimming and carried a bouquet of red roses. She wore ornaments of diamonds and saphhires. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Genevra Johnstone Bishop, soprano; Max Bendix, violinist, and Hugh Steindl, 'cellist, in rendering an exquisite musical program. After the music refreshments were served in the dining-room. Among those present were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Prof. David Swing, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hall, Judge and Mrs. A. N. Waterman, Judge and Mrs. Joseph E. Gary, Judge and Mrs. Theodore Brentano, Judge S. P. McConnell, Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Bishop, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Kuh, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Zeisler, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Wassall, Prof. and Mrs. H. von Holst, Prof. and Mrs. H. H. Donaldson, Prof. J. L. Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Boyesen, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Felsenthal, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Hofheimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Wertheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glessner, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindblom, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. George K. Owsley, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. H. Krause, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Mason B. Starring, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Upton, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Matz, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Matz, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Magnus, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Greenebaum, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Strasser, Mr. and Mrs. F. Eberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Max Bendix, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beifeld, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bloomfield, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Liebling, Mr. and Mrs. John Skelton, Mrs. Sarah Robinson Duff, Miss McGuffey of Cincinnati, Miss Van Voorhis of Rochester, Miss Genevieve Hubbard, Miss May Allport, Miss Eveline Matz, Bruno Steindl, Frederick Philpot, Paul Rothbart, Arthur Bissell, and Charles R. Crane.

FOR HER DAUGHTER, MRS. PULSIFER.

Mrs. George W. Champlin Gives an Afternoon and Evening Reception.

Mrs. George W. Champlin, No. 515 West Adams street, gave a reception yesterday afternoon and evening for her daughter, Mrs. Pulsifer. Invitations were issued to thirty guests for the afternoon and 500 for the evening. The hostess and her daughter were assisted in the evening by Mrs. John McShane, Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Samuel Carson, Mrs. Cady Jordan, Miss McLeish, Miss Price, Mrs. Wells, Miss Moran, Miss Frink, Miss Thompson, and Mrs. Thomas O'Brien.

Mrs. Champlin received in white brocade combined with yellow satin and point lace decoration. Mrs. Pulsifer wore a toilet of white crystal silk with diamond ornaments, while her sister, Mrs. Salisbury, who assisted, was attired in white crystal silk with heliotrope brocade.

The table in the dining-room was in the form of a triangle, with a centerpiece of roses, hyacinths, and ferns, and at each corner a silver candelabrum. Hand's orchestra played during the evening reception. Among those invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. William Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. William Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. O. Burdick, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Booth, Mr. and Mrs. K. Barnhart, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dandy, Mr. and Mrs. George Eldredge, Mr. and Mrs. John Forman, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Cady Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. B. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Quincy, Miss Hotz, Miss Morse, A. Stewart, Charles Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. W. White, Miss Baker, Miss Niblock, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Carse, Mr. and Mrs. William Dassheild, Mr. and Mrs. George Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Farr, Miss Hambleton, Miss Booth, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hambleton, Mr. and Mrs. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. David Pyott, William Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walker, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Alson E. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fisk, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Russell, W. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Heth, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ziegfeld.

German for Miss Knapp.

Mr. and Mrs. George Middleton, No. 3322 Michigan avenue, gave a german last evening for Miss Knapp. The hostess received in a costume of white brocaded silk made with a low bodice and trimmed with duchess lace and sable. Miss Knapp's gown was of pink and white silk, trimmed with white lace. Mrs. Remmick and Miss Kelby, who also received, were dressed, the former in red crêpe, trimmed with black lace and ribbon, and the latter in a combination of pink and green satin.

Sixty young people were present and the favors for the german were entirely of ribbons. A supper was served during the evening. Among the guests were: Dr. and Mrs. McDonald, Miss Scott, Miss Opeson, Mrs. Knapp, George Little, C. Hippack, Miss Tumbleson, Miss Knapp, Miss Fayenbush, F. Simmons, E. L. Stacy, R. Ghest, M. Nolte, Miss Roberts, Joseph Schubert, James Baird, and Charles Riley.

The Heide—Meyer Nuptials.

W. F. Heide and Miss Helen Meyer, daughter of Wendelin Meyer, No. 42 St. James place, were married in St. Paul's Church at 7 o'clock last evening. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride.

Informal Dance for Miss Lowe.

Mrs. Heaton Owsley gave an informal dance last evening at her residence, No. 412 Erie street. The affair was given for her guest, Mrs. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga. Forty young people were present.

Society Notes.

The Misses Boldenweck gave a card party last evening at their home, No. 471 Elm street.

Mrs. J. A. Nowak, No. 6838 Honoré street, will give a children's party Saturday for her two daughters.

Miss Perry, No. 4411 Ellis avenue, gave a euchre party last evening to forty friends from 8 until 11 o'clock.

William E. McMillan of Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss Fannie Kramer of Arcola, Ill., were married at Arcola yesterday.

Miss Meyer and Miss Hunt held a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock at their home, No. 5176 Kimbark avenue.

Mrs. Charles Anthony Paltzer gave a luncheon yesterday at her residence, No. 3117 Prairie avenue. Covers were laid for twelve.

John Z. Frazer of Burford, Ont., was married at noon yesterday to Miss Mary D. Purves of Beloit, Wis., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Purves, in Beloit.

The post-nuptial receptions of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Matthews, No. 801 Washington boulevard, will be postponed on account of sudden death of their brother, J. J. Matthews.

Mrs. George J. Hamlin, née Eldredge, gave the first of a series of "at homes" yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock at her apartments in the Plaza. Thirty guests were present.

CALL FOR THE REV. THOMAS C. HALL.

He Will Be Asked to Take the Pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall, pastor of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, was unanimously called to the vacant pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian Church at a meeting of the trustees and congregation of that society last night, the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson acting as moderator. The call was made in pursuance with the recommendations of a committee consisting of H. J. Willing, A. D. Wheeler, Cyrus McCormick, Henry W. King, and C. M. Charnley, who were appointed in October last to select a pastor in place of the Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker on the latter's acceptance of the Presidency of Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y. The committee reported that after much correspondence and a careful examination of the merits of different men they had unanimously decided upon Mr. Hall. It is understood that he will accept the call.

Mr. Hall is a son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the famous Presbyterian divine of New York. He was born in Dublin and is 35 years old. He graduated at Princeton and studied theology at Union Seminary. After graduation he traveled extensively in Europe, remaining for some time in attendance at one of the German universities. On his return to this country he was offered an assistant pastorate in New York City, but declined it to engage in mission work in Omaha. Six years ago he took charge of the Forty-first Street Church, then a mission.

RUN INTO BY A CLARK STREET GRIP.

Joseph Serterhenn Has His Wagon Smashed and Is Badly Injured.

Joseph Serterhenn, a teamster living at No. 498 Southport avenue, was run over and badly injured by grip No. 715 attached to a south bound limits cable train at Clark and Maple streets last night at 7:30 o'clock. Serterhenn was driving westward on Maple street. The horses had barely cleared the track, when the vehicle was struck broadside by the oncoming car in the full glare of the electric light. There was a grind of broken wheels and Serterhenn was thrown off his seat, falling in the middle of the tracks. When picked up he was pinned under the front works of the grip and was unconscious. He was carried into the rear of Caldwell's drug store at Clark and Maple streets, where Dr. Bair temporarily dressed his wounds. He was found to have received severe scalp wounds on the back of his head, besides numerous bruises about the body. After recovering consciousness he was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital in the police ambulance. The gripman in charge of the cable train was Henry Morris. Serterhenn, who is married and the father of a family, was employed by the North Chicago Street railroad company up to only five days ago.

Stolen Property Recovered.

Acting on the information given by John Smith, alias Albert Ross, Capt. Kipley's men yesterday afternoon recovered a quantity of stolen property which was found in a junk shop kept by Reuben Frienenberg, No. 32 South Jefferson street. Frienenberg is locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station on two charges of receiving stolen property. Smith has confessed to five burglaries.

Cinderella.

MOSHER IS INDICTED.

VOLUMINOUS DOCUMENT RETURNED BY THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

The Charges Made Are of False Entries and Changing the Books to Make False Balances Appear—Says the Bank Will Pay All Its Depositors—Disastrous Collision on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad at Fairmount, Neb.—Engineers Badly Scalded—Freight Train Derailed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Federal grand jury completed its labors this morning and was discharged at 11 o'clock. Before adjournment the jury handed in its formal indictment of C. W. Mosher. There are thirty counts in it and it covers seventy pages of typewriting. It also covers allegations of misappropriations of funds by the accused aggregating about $250,000.

The first few counts relate to the issue of certificates of deposit for large sums of money which he falsely entered upon the books in smaller amounts, the dates and amounts of which are as follows:

Jan. 27, 1891, making false entry upon the books showing the receipt of $100 from some one not named, when in fact a certificate of deposit was issued for $2,100.
June 10, 1891, certificate issued to C. Hammond for $3,000, and $300 credited to him on the books.
June 10, 1891, C. Hammond $100 for $5,000.
Dec. 23, 1889, J. E. Hill $100 for $5,000.
Dec. 10, 1890, J. E. Hill $100 for $4,000.
June 1, 1891, C. Hammond $100 for $5,000.
June 10, 1891, John A. Hibbs $300 for $3,000.
June 27, 1891, C. S. Weese, $100 for $2,100.
Aug. 5, 1891, J. E. Hill, $795 for $37,795.
Aug. 17, 1891, J. E. Hill, $50 for $50,000.
Oct. 3, 1891, Hattie E. Carson, $100 for $1,100.
Nov. 18, 1891, J. E. Hill, $100 for $5,000.
Nov. 28, 1891, D. B. Welch, $100 for $1,000.
Dec. 22, 1891, J. E. Hill, $100.75 for $38,114.75.
Dec. 22, 1891, J. E. Hill, $114.75 for $37,114.75.
Jan. 2, 1892, Mayer Bros., $1,000 for $11,000.
Nov. 3, 1892, La Salle National Bank, $3,000 for $5,000.
Nov. 7, 1892, same, $3 for $5,000.

A number of the other counts charge him with having marked the word paid upon the bank's record of bills receivable in the cases of the following notes:

Western Manufacturing company, thirteen notes aggregating $62,500.
J. V. Chandler & Son., one for $2,000.
F. C. Shales, one for $500.
F. W. & H. Hohmann, one for $1,000.
Adams & Davidson, one for $1,480.65.
Camp Bros., one for $3,300.
Hargreaves Bros., seven notes aggregating $35,000.
H. E. Lewis, two for $1,200.
W. H. Dorgan, one for $1,500.
Stull Bros., one for $5,000.
Exchange Bank of Cortland, two for $4,000.
Burton & Harris, one for $3,000.
South Stone and Lumber company, one for $5,000.
William Frohn, one for $1,500.
T. C. & H. Tychen, two for $4,500.
C. H. Meeker and R. O. Phillips, one for $2,000.
F. S. Johnson & Co., one for $5,000.
A. J. Vennum, one for $1,000.
Gran Ensign, one for $700.
South Fork Irrigation company, two for $7,000.
Reusch, one for $1,000.
Chicago Lumber company, one for $2,000.
W. R. Dennis, one for $1,000.
Tychsen & Reusch, one for $1,000.

Other counts charge him with manipulating the bank's balance-book to show that it had a balance to its credit in the Chemical National of New York of $33,083.70, when in fact the balance was but $3,083.70. This was the 16th of December, 1892. In another place a balance of $7,344.52 was made to appear $37,344.52.

Still another count says that he falsely recorded the discounts of the bank at $7,082.16, when they were, in fact, $32,696.87. The indictment further shows that on the 6th of January, 1893, Mosher issued a fraudulent certificate of deposit to J. E. Hill for $150,000, and that he has embezzled and misappropriated funds aggregating $250,000. The indictment sets up about every charge that could be made out of these facts.

One who has secured every material figure so far obtainable in the bank failure and knows the evidence introduced before the grand jury states positively today that the bank will pay its depositors every dollar in full and that too without any very great drafts upon stockholders in the way of assessments. It is said that Mosher's Illinois relatives have signed writings agreeing to pay every cent of his defalcations, which will cost them about $175,000. The same man says that the evidence before the grand jury has convinced him that Mosher did not absorb much of the money himself, but devoted it to paying heavy losses and the dividends of the bank. No indictments were returned against other parties. It is thought that Mosher will be either retained in custody or put under bond, as his friends are determined not to permit him to go to the penitentiary and leave depositors and stockholders in the lurch.

TRAINS COLLIDE AT A CROSSING.

Engineer and Fireman Badly and Probably Fatally Scalded.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—A disastrous collision between the Burlington and Missouri east-bound flyer No. 6, due here at 11 o'clock p. m., and a freight train on the Kansas City and Omaha occurred at the crossing just east of Fairmont, Neb., at 9:30 last night.

The injured are:

GREEN, CHARLES A., engineer; badly scalded; may prove fatal.
MCCRARY, JOHN, fireman; badly scalded.

Maj. Charles E. Magoon of this city was aboard the passenger train and reports that while none of the passengers were injured all were badly shaken. He says that both trains were running at a low rate of speed and none of the cars of either train left the tracks. The engineer of the Kansas City train claimed the he had pulled up to the crossing and stopped and noticing that the semaphore signaled a clear track he had pulled ahead. The Burlington and Missouri trainmen claim that the signal displayed was for them to go ahead and the signal-tender at the crossing confirms the latter story. Green and McCrary both live in this city and were brought here last night.

BROKEN RAIL ON A TRESTLE.

Freight Train Derailed and Eight Men Badly Injured.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—A broken rail at the end of a trestle near Green City, Mo., caused a bad freight train wreck on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City railway late last night.

The injured were:

DORSEY, J. E., Castle, Mo.; injured internally.
DOWNEY, T., Castle, Mo.; hurt in the back.
MILLER, GEORGE, Quincy, Ill.; back hurt.
ROBERTS, DR., Green City, Ill.; badly bruised.
SMITH, AL, conductor; ankle broken.
SODERSTROM, JOHN, roadmaster; chest injured.
SOULE, C. E., Superintendent of the transportation of the road; rib broken and splinter in eye.

Michigan Loses Railroad Taxes.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Legislature of 1891 enacted a law subjecting the Michigan Central, Grand River Valley, Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Michigan, and Erie and Kalamazoo railroad companies, which operate under special charters, to the provisions of the law of 1871, the object being to materially increase the taxes to be paid by these companies. Today Attorney-General Ellis filed an opinion to the effect that the new law is fatally defective, as the law of 1871, referred to, was repealed. He therefore instructed the Auditor-General to accept the taxes figured on the basis of the special charter provisions.

Lynching May Be Meted to Cruelty.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—A few days after the disaster at Wann stories began to be circulated of the cruelty of a saloon and boarding house keeper at the village who was accused of refusing shelter and succor to the injured. The testimony is now so strong that belief of these reports is almost compulsory, and it is said that as a result a secret meeting of farmers has been held at which it was decided that should the friends whom he thus refused aid die of their wounds the saloonkeeper will be lynched. No deaths have occurred among the injured for the last two days. The legislative examination is deferred until Monday.

Racine Prisoners Assault Their Keepers.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—A desperate struggle took place in the Racine jail this afternoon between three tramps, John McKenna, Frank Smith, and Frank Conley, who were serving ten-day sentences, and Sheriff Beatty and Under-Sheriff Johnson. The tramps found fault with the food they were receiving and yesterday scattered it about the jail. When the jailer and Sheriff entered the jail this afternoon they were set upon by Smith and McKenna, the latter knocking the Under-Sheriff down and bruising him considerably. Sheriff Beatty came to his rescue and overpowered the prisoner.

Uprising in an Indiana Workhouse.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—A well-planned uprising at the Indianapolis Workhouse broke out at noon today, and came near liberating the 175 inmates of that institution. The guards were taken by surprise. The prisoners caught up their knives and forks for weapons and began to slash and stab right and left in their mad rush to get at the officers. The outer guards rushed in with clubs, and it was not until the leaders of the rebels were lying unconscious on the floor that the other prisoners were beaten back.

Northwest Notes.

The Mayor of Des Moines, Ia., is arranging to have the joints of that city raided and closed.

The grip of a cable car descending the steep incline at the Union Depot at Kansas City, Mo., broke yesterday and the train shot to the bottom with frightful speed. The train jumped the track and demolished a waiting-room at the depot. The only injury was a sprained ankle to the gripman.

READING-ROOMS FOR WORKINGMEN.

Free Labor Library Opened Under the Auspices of the Building Trades Council.

Free labor library and reading-rooms were opened yesterday at No. 121 Fifth avenue, second floor, under the auspices of the Building Trades Council. The want of such a down-town resting and reading place for workingmen has been felt for some time. The rooms occupy a space of 30x100 feet. The idea of opening it originated with James A. O'Connell, a carpenter, now a County Commissioner. The rooms have been fitted up with tables, chairs, file racks for daily papers, and shelf accommodations for 10,000 books. The library opens with 1,000 volumes. This number will be rapidly increased. Besides the 1,000 books purchased valuable contributions have been made by Francis B. Lane of German works; Albert T. Wolf, works on mechanical subjects; Carpenters' Union No. 1, through James A. O'Connell, works on carpentry; Mrs. Fanny Kavanagh, works on history and fiction; Mr. Esterling of the *Eight-Hour Herald*, a set of Irving's works. The Building Trades Council spent $3,000 on the project up to the time of its opening yesterday.

The rooms were crowded all the afternoon yesterday by trades unionists, men and women, of all crafts. Speeches were made by D. C. Cregier, who congratulated the unionists on the project; Judge Tuthill; M. J. Carroll, editor of the *Eight-Hour Herald*, who has done much toward the establishment of the library; A. P. Russell, President of the Building Trades Council; J. G. Cogswell, President of the Carpenters' Council; J. J. Linehan, President of the Trades and Labor Assembly; Mrs. Fanny Kavanagh; George W. Perkins, President of the Cigar-makers' International Union; J. W. McKinney, President of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; T. J. Elderkin, President of the Seamen's Union, and others.

WILL HELP TO ELEVATE THE TRACKS.

Real Estate Board Favors the Bill to Repeal the $5,000 Limit of Liability.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Real Estate Board held yesterday afternoon the following resolution, presented by George Birkoff Jr., was adopted after a little spirited argument:

WHEREAS, The Chicago Real Estate Board has heretofore passed a resolution favoring the elevation or depression of railroad tracks within this city at the earliest practicable date; and

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the State Legislature a bill to repeal the statute limiting the liability of railroad companies for the loss of human life to $5,000, and in the opinion of this board the passage of said bill will greatly aid in accomplishing the speedy elevation or depression of railroad tracks in this city; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Real Estate Board is heartily in favor of the pending bill and hereby instructs its Public Service committee to use all legitimate means to aid the passage of said bill.

The Banquet committee made its report on the annual banquet, and the date of the next informal dinner was selected for Feb. 26, at 6 o'clock. William A. Bond selected Joseph Donnersberger as Chairman and Messrs. Cairnduff, Jenks, and Manning as a Committee of Arrangement. The question selected for discussion is: "What Shall Be Done with the Lake-Front?"

The Membership committee reported favorably on the applications of Messrs. Cannell, Laing, and Bournique for agent membership and of Mr. Chandler for associate membership. J. L. Lombard, George Birkhoff Jr., and E. A. Cummings we selected as a committee to confer with representatives of other organizations in regard to holding a Blaine memorial mass-meeting.

COSTS MONEY FOR CHIMNEYS TO SMOKE.

Proprietor of the Brevoort House Is Finally Fined $50 and Costs.

Justice Glennon's court was crowded with defendants in smoke suits yesterday afternoon. George Hubbard, proprietor of the Brevoort Hotel, claimed he had tried several smoke consuming devices without success. As the case has been continued from time to time since November without any improvement in the condition of the chimney, a fine of $50 and costs was imposed. The Gates ironworks, No. 50 Clinton street, was fined $50, but the fine was set aside and the case dismissed, as it was found the chimney belonged to the Gates estate and was not used exclusively by the ironworks.

WYOMING TOWN WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Gillette Visited by a Blaze That Entails a Loss of $100,000—Other Fires.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 1.—Fire almost wiped out the town of Gillette, on the Burlington road, in Crook County, Sunday night. Among the buildings destroyed were: Higby's drug store, Green Front saloon, D. W. Lewis' saloon, Christensen's dance hall, a Chinese laundry, a bakery, Mitchell's grocery, the Windsor Hotel, and Rice Bros.' grocery store. The loss is in the neighborhood of $100,000; no insurance.

CANTON, O., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed the new three-story frame building occupied by the National Wringer company and the Musser Piano company, together with the stock, machinery, and material of both companies. The loss to the wringer company is $20,000 and about $3,500 to the piano company. The fire was of mysterious origin. The wringer company had $10,000 insurance, distributed as follows:

Scottish Union	$2,000	Hartford	$2,000
Fire Association	2,000	Norwich Union	1,000
Greenwich	2,000	Guardian	1,000

The piano company's insurance is as follows:

North British	$1,750	Scottish Union	$1,750

BOONE, Ia., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Lincoln House caught fire this afternoon and burned to the ground. The building was owned by the Northwestern railroad company and valued at $12,000. J. S. Wilson, the proprietor, loses about $3,000 on furniture, which was insured.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning fire destroyed the entire stock of the R. I. Connell Plumbing company, entailing a loss of $12,000; partly insured.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1.—The Lake Auburn Mineral Spring Hotel, six miles from Auburn, was destroyed by fire last night. It cost $60,000, and is supposed to have been fully insured.

WOODSIDE, L. I., Feb. 1.—The entire plant of the Woodside Brewing company has been destroyed by fire. The loss is about $25,000; partially covered by insurance.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A disastrous early morning fire at Little Falls did $200,000 damage. Insurance, $75,000.

Fire in the Auditorium.

There was a fire on the eighth floor of the Auditorium Hotel about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, caused by the tipping over of an alcohol lamp used by Mrs. Bowser of San Francisco, Cal., in curling her hair. The Fire Department was called out, and the flames were soon extinguished, but not until the carpet and curtains had been ruined and a large plate glass mirror broken. The loss is estimated at $400.

Cinderella.

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rapidly creates healthy flesh—proper weight. Hereditary taints develop only when the system becomes weakened.

Nothing in the world of medicine has been so successful in diseases that are most menacing to life. Physicians everywhere prescribe it.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

HOSPITAL SECRETS.

They Often Meet with Cases Which Baffle Them.

And the Very Cases They Fail In Yield to a Simple Remedy.

The Curiosity of People Amply Satisfied on This Subject.

We do not believe in publishing the secrets of hospitals, but very often they make failures to cure when a remedy we know of has afterwards perfectly and completely cured.

A well-known and highly respected gentleman, W. N. Lowers by name, who resides at 117 East Hamtramck-st., Mount Vernon, Ohio, tells his experience as follows:

"Two years ago I was taken down with rheumatism, and the doctors could give me but little relief, and I spent all I had and was no better. In fact I got worse, and I suffered beyond description.

"I was taken to St. Francis Hospital at Columbus, where the best doctors of the State could try their skill. I got no better.

"Then they took me to St. Anthony Hospital in the same city. The doctor said I could not get well, that nothing would cure me.

"I went home thinking I never could get well. I got worse, and I went to the drug store to get something to relieve me of my suffering. I talked with the druggist about Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I got a bottle of it and commenced using it.

W. N. LOWERS.

"The fourth day I began to feel a change. That terrible tired feeling began to disappear, and when I commenced using it my weight was 13[illegible] pounds; now I weigh 144 pounds.

"My friends and acquaintances are looking at me with wonder. They think I will get perfectly well. I make this statement public, so that those who have suffered as I have may be benefited as I have been.

"I thank my Maker for guiding me to this medicine."

There are thousands of people suffering from poor blood, weak nerves, rheumatism, neuralgia, and other weakening and painful diseases, who can certainly be cured by using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and druggists keep it for $1.

Doctors recommend this remedy because they know it cures, and because it is the discovery and prescription of a noted physician, DR. GREENE

Of 35 West 14th-st., New York City, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases. The doctor can be consulted, free of charge in all cases, personally or by letter.

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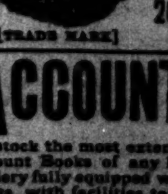

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BROKE AND [illegible]

BILLY PINKERTON [illegible] THE PUBLIC [illegible]

The Erratic Old D[illegible] Hawthorne by Mov[illegible] Field and Then Stop[illegible] dent at Roby in [illegible] Huge Snow-Drift, [illegible] Bookmakers Fare [illegible]—Races at Other P[illegible]

There was a poor start [illegible] Hawthorne yesterday. Starter Chinn overloo[illegible] leaving him at the post[illegible] however, was above the[illegible] favorite managed to win[illegible] this being in the last rac[illegible] Kalamazoo at 7 to 1 [illegible] sensation by getting of[illegible] first and staying there all[illegible] ning in a hot drive from [illegible] favorite Dan Farrell back[illegible]

[illegible]

THROWN INTO A HU[illegible]

Three Jockeys at Roby [illegible]cape from In[illegible]

Three favorites took the [illegible] Roby. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKED BY WILD [illegible]

The Bookmakers Fare W[illegible]leans—Some Great [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. [illegible] day's racing was on a fast trac[illegible] wild betting and the ring of eig[illegible] One favorite, Lockport. Morton[illegible] [illegible]

SECRETS.

with Cases Which ... Them.

... They Fail In Yield ... Remedy.

... ple Amply Satisfied on ... Subject.

LOWERS.

R. GREENE

...st., New York City,

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BROKE AND STOPPED.

BILLY PINKERTON AGAIN BURNS UP THE PUBLIC'S MONEY.

The Erratic Old Dog Spoils a Start at Hawthorne by Moving Away with His Field and Then Stopping Still—An Accident at Roby in Which, Thanks to a Huge Snow-Drift, Nobody Was Hurt—Bookmakers Fare Well at New Orleans—Races at Other Points.

There was a poor start in the second race at Hawthorne yesterday.

Starter Chinn overlooked Billy Pinkerton, leaving him at the post. The day's racing, however, was above the average. Only one favorite managed to win out for its admirers, this being in the last race.

Kalamazoo at 7 to 1 furnished the opening sensation by getting off in the lead in the first and staying there all the way round, winning in a hot drive from Bevis, with the 8 to 5 favorite Dan Farrell back in the ruck.

The first odds posted on Prettiwit in the second event were 6 to 5, but under the influence of a steady stream of money which flowed in on Cassella Prettiwit's odds lengthened to 2½ to 1. She won handily by two lengths from Cassella.

Bankrupt at 3½ to 1 played with his field in the third race and finished a length and a half in front of the 3 to 5 favorite Quotation, with Prince third, a length behind.

Rookery took the fourth race at the liberal odds of 5 to 1, and Maggie Lebus recouped the speculators to some extent by winning the last event at 7 to 5.

An attempt was made by P. W. Carlton to bid Maggie Lebus $100 over her selling price, but the judges declined to entertain the bid, it being claimed that Carlton had told the owner of Lebus, Thomas Kiley, that unless Kiley should pay him $100 he would run up the mare.

Charlie Ford pulled up in the fourth race bleeding profusely from the nostrils from a broken blood vessel.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, four and one-half furlongs—Kalamazoo, 106 pounds (F. Bell), 7 to 1, won; Bevis, 108 (R. Taylor), 20 to 1, second; Sea Foam, 108 (Kunze), 4 to 1, third. Time, 0:59½. Dan Farrell, 108 (Leonard), 7 to 5; Pauline, 106 (Carter), 20 to 1; Sirocco, 108 (Whalen), 5 to 1; Yevie, 101 (Shealey), 15 to 1; and Maud D., 101 (Elliott), 10 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $300, one mile, selling—Prettiwit, 106 pounds (Noble), 5 to 2, won; Cassella, 108 (Kunze), 2 to 1, second; Palmetto, 102 (Shealey), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:51. Zantippa, 89 (Cratty), 9 to 1, and Billy Pinkerton, 102 (F. Bell), 4 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $400, seven furlongs, selling—Bankrupt, 107 pounds (Leonard), 3½ to 1, won; Quotation, 105 (Noble), 3 to 5, second; Prince, 110 (Cratty), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:31¼. Content, 107 (Kunze), 4 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, three-quarters of a mile—Rookery, 103 pounds (Cratty), 5 to 1, won; Prospect, 108 (Gregg), 5 to 1, second; Red Root, 100 (Harris), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Anglo-Saxon, 88 (E. Taylor), 5 to 2; Reserve, 100 (Kunze), 10 to 1; Senator Walcott, 91 (McCue), 15 to 1; and Charlie Ford, 100 (Noble), 10 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $300, five furlongs, selling—Maggie Lebus, 98 pounds (Noble), 7 to 5, won; Blanche's Last, 114 (Freeman), 4 to 1, second; Santamego, 104 (Cratty), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Reba, 104 (Gregg), 10 to 1, and Silva R., 99 (McCue), 10 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, one mile, purse $300, for non-winners of two races since Dec. 15—Prospect, 109 pounds; Eldare, 109; Little Annie, 107; Grandpa, 97; Rookery, 95.

Second race, five furlongs, purse $500, for 4-year-olds and upward—Glenoid, 114 pounds; Miss Knott, 109; Easter John, 108; Jennie S., 102; Ruby Payne, 91.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $300, owners' handicap—Jennie Swartz, 95 pounds; Skewball, 95; Woodpecker, 95; Sexton, 95; Jurist, 95.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Peddler, 107 pounds; Woodford, 104; Dakota, 104; Peristaltic, 102; Lorrine, 102; Piccadilli, 102; Luke F., 95.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Bon Air, 118 pounds; Packhorse, 112; Carmen, 107; Tom Jones, 106; Silhouette, 94; Moose, 92.

THROWN INTO A HUGE SNOWDRIFT.

Three Jockeys at Roby Have a Lucky Escape from Injury.

Three favorites took the money yesterday at Roby.

In the third race three of the starters fell on the far turn, owing to the stupid riding of little Phillips on Pearl C., who cut across in an attempt to secure the inner rail, throwing Annie Clark, Moss Terry, and Pearl C. out of their stride. They were precipitated into a snowdrift, thereby preventing serious injury to Vignes, Carr, and Phillips, their respective jockeys. Vignes immediately remounted and finished the race on Annie Clark, obtaining third money. Speedwest and Pullman, the horses remaining, fought out the race, which Speedwest won by a length.

Red Oak opened at even money in the first race, but was backed down to 7 to 10 by post time and the gelding won as he pleased. Berndine, well backed at 5 to 2, captured the second race from Little Crete, who beat Lilly Lochiel a head. The Major went to the post carrying money placed at 7 to 10 and won his race handily. The last race of the day was a walkover for Silver Mint, the favorite, who won by twenty lengths. The summary follows:

First race, purse $250, for all ages, four and a half furlongs—Red Oak, 114 pounds (P. Rogers), 7 to 10, won; Vattell, 114 (Knapp), 6 to 1, second; John McCullough, 114 (F. Sloan), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:01. Chicago, 100 (Tucker), 20 to 1; Bush McCraft, 103 (McCormack), 6 to 1; and Lena Lazel, 109 (W. Williams), 20 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $350, for all ages, five furlongs—Berndine, 108 pounds (Rogers), 5 to 2, won; Little Crete, 103 (Vignes), 3 to 1, second; Lilly Lochiel, 103 (Feeny), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:06. Reve d'Or, 103 (F. Carr), 11 to 10; Remedy, 108 (Cottrell), 5 to 1; Willis B., 105, 10 to 1; and John McCullough, 108 (F. Sloan), 20 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $350, for 3-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs—Speedwest, 98 pounds (Arnold), 4 to 1, won; Pullman, 92 (Cottrell), 3 to 1, second; Annie Clark, 102 (Vignes), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¼. Pearl C., 96 (Phillips), 12 to 1, and Moss Terry, 98 (F. Carr), 6 to 5, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $250, for all ages, four and a half furlongs—The Mayor, 114 pounds (V. Britton), 7 to 10, won; St. Peter, 114 (Rogers), 7 to 2, second; D. H., 114 (F. Clayton), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:00. Stella, 109 (Gleason), 8 to 1; Millionaire, 114 (Feeny), 10 to 1; Jasper, 118 (Berthum), 30 to 1; and Restless, 110 (Knapp), 3 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $200, for all ages, five furlongs—Silver Mint, 93 pounds (F. Carr), 6 to 5, won; Guess, 98 (Howard), 8 to 1, second; Flying By, 84 (L. Soden), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Fred Fink, 93 (Cottrill), 7 to 1, and Kangaroo, 110 (Hancock), 4 to 1, also ran.

Today's Roby card is:

First race, five and a half furlongs, purse $275, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Moss Terry, 111 pounds; Jasper, 101; Pullman, 101; Jay Jay, 101; Millionaire, 96; Ruth Cleveland, 91; Isabella, 81.

Second race, six and a half furlongs, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, handicap—Ivanhoe, 113 pounds; Warren Leland, 112; Ernest Race, 108; Bob Fitz Jr., 100; Berndine, 100; Lonnie B., 92; Annie Clark, 90.

Third race, four and a half furlongs, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling—Red Oak, 115 pounds; John McCullough, 112; Amboy, 109; Lou Ricks, 106; Oriel, 105; Lena Jennings, 103; Spinner, 103; Reve d'Or, 98.

Fourth race, five furlongs, purse $200, for maiden 2-year-olds and upwards—Hattie D., 103 pounds; G. B., 102; Stella, 97; Charley Logan, 94; Bob Fitzsimmons, 94.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs, purse $225, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Carlow, 109 pounds; D. H., 105; Fred Fink, 105; Wiseger, 101; Flying By, 96; Roxie Todd, 85.

MARKED BY WILD BETTING.

The Bookmakers Fare Well at New Orleans—Some Great Plunges.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Today's racing was on a fast track and marked by wild betting and the ring of eight books did well. One favorite, Lockport, Morton up, 3 to 2, won. The other winners were: Modjeska (Sargent), 3 to 1; Oronoco (A. Clayton), 5 to 1; Warplot (Sargent), 8 to 5, and Miss Perkins (Sargent), 3 to 1. Young Sargent's three winners were all landed easily. The wildest plunge was on Great Hopes. The ring took the money and asked for more. Sam Doggett was fined $100 for breaking up a start in the first race with Winnie Davis. Rossiter's race was bad enough to be investigated. No further action has been taken in the Marksman case. McAbee is still absent, and though he talks on the outside, Caven has laid no testimony before the judges. He claims to have sold Marksman to W. J. Jackson for $100. Jackson denies it. Tom Stevens' Modjeska, as good as possible just now, won the first race, five furlongs, selling, handily and by two lengths from Surget, he half a length before Winnie Davis. The play was on the first three and Longbroeck. Surget was a declining favorite from 8 to 5. Modjeska was backed from 4, and Winnie Davis rose from 3. Modjeska's time, 1:02¼, equaled the fastest race of the meeting, won by Rorka with 107 pounds up.

Lockport won the second race, three-quarters, selling, in impressive style. Bumped by Penurious, he stumbled in getting through at the sixteenth pole, but came again and won by half a length. Penurious was a length before Phelan Donlan. Had Penurious won he would have been disqualified. Lockport was heavily played from 2 to 1. Penurious rose from 10 to 12 and Donlan from 10 to 15.

Oronoco, at false odds, easily won the third race, five and a half furlongs, for 3-year-olds. Denver led to the eighth pole, where Oronoco came through and won by two lengths. Denver was a length before Dan Collins. Oronoco's odds went from 4. Denver's from 10, and it was 10 to 1 to show Dan Collins. Ida May, the red-hot favorite, backed from 8 to 5 to even, was a poor fourth.

The mile selling race, fourth on the card, fell to old Warplot, who opened a big gap early and was pulled up by a length from old Gendarme, who stalled for a quarter, and then made up 150 yards. The favorite, Rossiter, was third, eight lengths back. He ran a shocking race.

The talent was slaughtered all around in the seven furlong handicap. It played Great Hopes from first to last. The crowd played the play as if it did not fear the mare. The opening odds stood firm in odd corners. Marmaduke rose from 8 to 5 to 11 to 5, and Miss Perkins from 2 to 3 to 1. Sargent was on Miss Perkins and he rushed her away as he had done with Warplot, and she galloped in two lengths before Marmaduke, who beat Great Hopes a length for the place.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, for 4-year-olds and upward, selling, five furlongs—Modjeska, 113 pounds (Sargent), 3 to 1, won; Surget, 109 (Street), 2 to 1, second; Winnie Davis, 110 (Doggett), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Bangum, 109 (Stuckey), 12 to 1; Loftin Jr., 105 (J. Hill), 50 to 1; Dick Lanton, 106 (Sanford), 20 to 1; John Oliver, 109 (McFadden), 40 to 1; Longbroeck, 109 (Armstrong), 4 to 1; Toe Water, 111 (Martin), 30 to 1; Duke of Kent, 121 (H. Shields), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, non-winners, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Lockport, 108 pounds (Morton), 7 to 5, won; Penurious, 106 (B. Williams), 12 to 1, second; Phelan Donlan, 100 (Stuckey), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Ed Jackson, 100 (H. Shields), 15 to 1; Consignee, 94 (Kennedy), 6 to 1; Annie House, 98 (A. Clayton), 5 to 1; Wedgefield, 100 (Thompson), 15 to 1; Julius Sax, 103 (Armstrong), 10 to 1; Patsy, 104 (W. Daly), 15 to 1; and Armiat, 106 (McFadden), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $250, for 3-year-olds, selling, five and a half furlongs—Oronoco, 102 pounds (A. Clayton), 5 to 1, won; Denver, 102 (Stuckey), 30 to 1, second; Dan Collins, 111 (J. McDonald), 60 to 1, third. Time, 1:10½. Ida May, 100 (Hein), 6 to 5; Florist, 98 (Sargent), 2½ to 1; Scottish Belle, 100 (Armstrong), 20 to 1; Larue, 105 (Street), 15 to 1; and Star Waino, 105 (McFadden), 60 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $250, for 4-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile—Warplot, 106 pounds (Sargent), 8 to 5, won; Gendarme, 111½ (Wiggins), 3 to 1, second; Rossiter, 111 (Doggett), 3 to 2, third. Time, 1:45. Bonnie King, 108 (McFadden), 30 to 1; and Omen, 98 (Thompson), 100 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $300, handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs—Miss Perkins, 95 pounds (Sargent), 3 to 1, won; Gen. Marmaduke, 111 (Stuckey), 11 to 5, second; Great Hopes, 102 (Sanford), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:30. Texas Star, 94 (Richards), 15 to 1; Primero, 90 (H. Shields), 20 to 1; and Tommie B., 98 (R. Bain), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Entries for Thursday are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Mattie Keene, 75 pounds; Miss McFadden, 83; Elsie S., 86; Denver, 88; Ettie S., 90; Viola, 90; Kerosene, 90; Remus, 91; Champagne, 91; Jack of Diamonds, 91; Hubert O'Neil, 91; Jim Reed, 91; Capt. Pennyweight, 91; Miss Francis, 91; Foxhall, 95; Black Duke, 95; Lemonade, 95; Ollie Kinney, 96; A. C. Tucker, 96; Rufus Hardy, 100.

Second race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Red Wing, 93 pounds; John J. L., 100; Kitty Cherry, 100; Billy Duncan, 103; B. G. T., 103; Lady Jones, 104; Bangum, 106; Silver Tip, 108; Joe Lee, 109; Turkstone, 112.

Third race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Castout, 97 pounds; Arliese, 101; Wigwam, 102; Capt. D., 102; Jim Cornwall, 102; Edwin, 105; Hoodoo, 106; Granite, 112; Big John, 115.

Fourth race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Florist, 90 pounds; Ollie Kinney, 98; Consignee, 102; Whittier, 105; Horace Leland, 110; Buckhound, 111; Duke of Milpitas, 118.

Fifth race, handicap, one mile and twenty yards—Gen. Marmaduke, 111 pounds; Texas Star, 95; Sir Planet, 90; Florence Slaughter, 90; May Hardy, 101; Great Hopes, 102; Granite, 102; Grey Duke, 100.

FIVE FAVORITES ARE FIRST.

But One Second Choice Wins at Gloucester Track.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Five favorites and one second choice were the order of winners at Gloucester today. The track was very sloppy and mud horses were well played by the talent and as a result the bookmakers lost heavily. The summary:

First race, five furlongs—Mollie V. (Kuchen), 8 to 5, won; Fitzroy (F. Doane), 2 to 1, second; Congress (Ennis), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:08.

Second race, six and a quarter furlongs—Glenmar (Yetter), 2 to 1, won; Silver Queen (Kuchen), 4 to 1, second; Karl B. (Ducey), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:28.

Third race, seven furlongs—Gloster (F. Doane), 4 to 5, won; Philander (Taber), 8 to 1, second; Gen. Gordon (Warren), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:41¾.

Fourth race, one mile—Vendetta (Williams), 3 to 1, won; Fernwood (Donovan), 3 to 5, second; Come to Taw (Coldier), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:54.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Anne Elizabeth (E. Tribe), even, won; Zingara (Martin), 8 to 5, second; Owen Golden (F. Doane), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¾.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—Absconder (Manlove), 8 to 2, won; Sue Ryder gelding (Sullivan), 15 to 1, second; Morgan G. (F. Doane), 8 to 1 third. Time, 1:00.

Gloucester races for Thursday are:

First race, four and a half furlongs, maidens—Atropia, 107 pounds; Blizzard, 102; Come On, 101; Waldo, 101; Let Her Go, 96; Lady Worster, 92.

Second race, four and a half furlongs, 3-year-olds—West, 105 pounds; Harlequin, 105; Robin Hood, 105; La Tulipe, 100; Provida, 100.

Third race, six and a quarter furlongs—Pestilence, 107 pounds; Climax, 107; Gonzales, 107; Needmore, 107; Martel, 107; Gen. Gordon, 107; Owen Golden, 107.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth of a mile—Rose Howard, 103 pounds; Darling, 99; Telephone, 94; Crispin, 94; Smuggler, 89.

Fifth race, six and a quarter furlongs—Comforter, 108 pounds; Jerquet, 106; Yosemite, 106; Gratton, 106; Ansa, 106; Pete, 106.

Sixth race, six and a quarter furlongs—Onager, 106 pounds; Frank S., 106; Garwood, 106; Sellah, 106; Langar, 106; Brevier, 106; Boston Tommy, 106; Michigan, 106.

THREE FAVORITES IN FRONT.

Two Outsiders Able to Win in the Blizzard at East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Three favorites and two outsiders won the East St. Louis purses in a blizzard today. The summary follows:

First race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Eddie R., 105 pounds (Gorman), 6 to 1, won; Voltaire, 100 (Barrett), 12 to 1, second; Bob Francis, 100 (Burns), 3 to 2, third. Time, 1:18¾.

Second race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Eldoray, 110 pounds (Bain), 2 to 1, won; Townsend, 110 (Burns), 15 to 1, second; Dyer, 105 (Gorman), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾.

Third race, selling, seven furlongs—Livingston, 95 pounds (Sloane), 10 to 1, won; Glen Rush, 102 (J. Hart), 6 to 5, second; Fillmore, 106 (Sprague), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:30.

Fourth race, handicap, four and a half furlongs—Avon d'Or, 100 pounds (J. Steppe), 7 to 5, won; Belle Redmond, 100 (Sloane), 3 to 1, second; Abe Halstead, 100 (Barrett), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Florence Shanks, 102 pounds (Barrett), 6 to 5, won; Diana, 98 (J. Steppe), 3 to 1, second; Hunley S., 98 (McIntyre), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:09.

The entries at East St. Louis for Thursday are:

First race, five furlongs—Money Maker, 127 pounds; Jolly Tar, 119; Romeo, 115; Hattie B., 110; Ballerdine, 108; Master Willie, 119; Bright Star, 119; King Faro III., 115; Kentucky Maid, 110; F. Stapleton, 99.

Second race, selling, seven furlongs—Mean Enough, 115 pounds; Straight Out, 113; Christina, 108; Dyer, 113; Col. Wheatley, 110; Lilly Mc, 99.

Third race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Billow, 107 pounds; Outright, 107; Jennie V., 102; Backwood, 100; Flipflop, 90; Cinch, 107; Little Dick, 104; Esther, 101; Utah, 92; John L., 90.

Fourth race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Kate Clark, 99 pounds; Voltaire, 104; Eldoray, 110; Eddie R., 110; Livingston, 110; Bobby Watts, 110; Mary Hall, 105; Ethel Fortune, 105.

Fifth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Abe Halstead, 113 pounds; Guilty, 107; Ethel Fortune, 107; Chloe, 104; Puente, 110; Red Cloud, 110; Gray Winnie, 105; Hunley S., 102.

DEXTER PARK TROTTING SALE.

Only Fair Prices Realized for the Sixty-eight Head Sold.

The sale of trotting stock at Berry's Dexter Park Exchange was continued yesterday and fair prices were realized.

The best of them were:

Sol Wilkes, 2:27¼, b. h., 5, by Young Wilkes, dam Solla, to C. E. Parlin, Summit, Ill.	$460
Dick Salisbury, b. g., 4, by Judge Salisbury, dam Black Maria, to J. O. Smith, Chicago	410
Flirtilla, gr. f., 2, by Egotist, dam Flirt, to F. W. Connelly, Chicago	300
Nelson Rowland, b. h., 4, by Templar, dam Nina H., to W. A. Mitchell, Indianapolis	330
Amees' Baby, br. m., 6, by Judge Salisbury, dam by Bayard, to F. W. Connelly	330
Comment, blk. m., 5, by Onward, dam Rosa J., to F. W. Connelly	265
Sauterne, ch. f., 2, by Allandorf, dam Cognac, to Oliver Bros., Chicago	480

Sixty-eight animals were sold during the day. The sale continues today.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Trotting Events

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 1.—A meeting of representatives of the Philadelphia and Baltimore trotting circuit has been held here. Joseph A. Wenderoth of Philadelphia was elected President and Col. Robert Hough of Baltimore Secretary, and the following program for the spring meetings was arranged:

Philadelphia Driving Park, Philadelphia—May 16, 17, 18, 19.
Belmont Park, Philadelphia—May 23, 24, 25, 26.
Pimlico Park, Baltimore—May 30, 31, June 1, 2.
Gentlemen's Driving Park, Baltimore—June 7, 8, 9, 10.

The purses will be $500 and the events at each meeting will be as follows:

First day—2:45 trot, 2:18 pace, 2:29 trot.
Second day—2:23 trot, 2:24 trot, 2:19 trot.
Third day—2:27 trot, 2:25 pace, 2:35 trot.
Fourth day—2:21 trot, 2:30 pace.

Trotting Stock Sold at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Fifty-three head of trotting stock were disposed of at the Tattersalls-Brashfield sale here today for $21,050, an average of $334 per head. The manager of Woodburn Farm announces that the stallion Vatican, that was sold for $11,250 Monday, was not for that establishment, but for J. Malcom Forbes, Boston. Three brought $1,000 or over, as follows: Duchess, 2:20¼, b. m., 7, by Strathmore, dam by Hamlet; Joe Redmon, Paris, Ky., $1,125. Matador, b. s., 7, by Onward, dam by William Rysdick; A. Shantz, Dayton, O., $2,200. Linnie, 2:25, b. m., 8, by Egbert, dam by Mambrino time; C. S. Clark, New Castle, Pa., $1,510.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

The Glory of Woman is a fine set of teeth, as well as a fine head of hair. How the enamel glistens after a good brushing with fragrant SOZODONT! Nothing destructive to the teeth can exist on the surface or at the roots if this vegetable antidote to corrosion is duly applied.

A Cough or Sore Throat should not be neglected. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy, and give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is Parker's Hair Balsam.

Hindercorns, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c. a box.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion.

TO LAST FIVE DAYS.

CALEDONIAN AND SCOTTISH ASSEMBLY GAMES FIXED.

The Program Will Include All Manner of Field Sport—Professionals and Amateurs Will Be Invited to Compete and a Small Fortune Will Be Given in Prizes—There Will Be a Canadian Day Given to Football and Lacrosse—Sporting News and Gossip from All Points.

The Caledonians and Scottish Assembly have practically completed arrangements for their monster athletic meetings to be held at the South Side Park July 28, 29, and 31, and Aug. 1 and 2. The programs will be issued within a few days.

The games will be run on a grand scale. The Caledonians will have the first two days and will spend $10,000 in prizes. The first day will be given over to professional sports of all kinds, cash prizes only being given. The second day only amateur sports will be given.

The events to be given are throwing the hammer, putting the shot, 100, 220, 440, 880 yards' runs, one mile and five mile runs, pole vault, high and broad jumps, hop, step, and jump, tug of war, five bicycle races, hitch and kick, and other similar ones. Dancing will be a feature and handsome prizes will be given for sword dancing, highland fling, shean trews, sailor's hornpipe, and reels. In pipe music, too, for pibrochs, marches, and strathspeys there will be trophies to winners.

The Scottish Assembly will hold meetings the last three days. It will have fewer events, but its program will be a most attractive one.

The first day will be given to the professionals, and field sports of all kinds will be contested. The second day will be a strictly amateur one, for field events only, and the last day will be known as Canadian day, with lacrosse and football as the features. The Canadian clubs have promised to send teams for both games, and while football and lacrosse are hard pastimes to play in August the Canucks do not seem to fear the heat. The football will be played under association rules.

In the amateur events gold watches and other prizes quite as handsome and valuable will be given.

For the Scottish Assembly A. G. Hodge will be manager of the games, while a committee composed of Alex. Gordon, George Riddle, John Sutherland, C. F. White, and Ed Baker will handle the details. The Caledonian committee Chairman is Dan Cameron, while William McLuckie, Alex. Henderson, and others will assist him.

The South Side grounds were secured on favorable terms by the ingenuity of John Wood, one of the Scottish Assembly members.

When he heard that the Chicago club was thinking of enlarging its park he went to the manager of the Wentworth estate and secured an option on the property just north of the park. When President Hart started to negotiate for it he found Wood had been in advance of him. The latter was willing to give up his option, provided the Caledonians and Scottish Assembly were fixed in regard to dates.

The matter was arranged satisfactorily to all parties concerned, and Hart became the owner of Wood's option.

The officers of the Caledonians and Scottish Assembly expect the crack athletes of Europe and America to compete here.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL CAPTAIN.

The Selection of an Undergraduate Meets with Universal Favor.

Thomas G. Trenchard, who was lately elected Captain of Princeton's football eleven, is a splendid representative of the academic undergraduate athlete.

The selection of Trenchard has met with universal approbation, particularly as his position as Captain or as a member of the team is not jeopardized by the new intercollegiate rule in regard to athletics.

Trenchard apart from his athletic ability is an ideal student and stands higher in class-room work than any man on a Princeton eleven since the time of Edgar Poe. In this period when college athletes are but too apt to neglect their

THOMAS G. TRENCHARD.

studies he stands as a shining example. Trenchard is a mere boy in years, not yet having attained his 20th birthday. He is a member of the sophomore class. Outside of Bland Ballard, '82, no sophomore has ever before been elected Captain of the Tigers. Poe was Captain for two years, but was elected in 1889 while in the junior class upon the unexpected resignation of "Snake" Ames.

Trenchard assumes the Captaincy after only a year's experience in the 'Varsity team. He is a small man, weighing but 155 pounds, but his appearance is deceiving, as there is not a bolder tackler on the field. Trenchard by a singular coincidence played opposite Hinkey, the new Yale Captain, in the line last year. The two Captains resemble each other strikingly in their physical proportions and in their dogged, persistent style of play.

Trenchard and Balliet were the only Princeton men last season who played every game. The new Captain hails from Church Hill, Md. He will study for the ministry.

IT WANTS NO DISCRIMINATION.

The St. Bernard Club of America Wants Smooth Coats Cared For.

The Chicago Kennel club yesterday received a letter from Bloomfield, N. J., which explains itself. It is as follows:

The Board of Governors of the St. Bernard club of America decided at their meeting last night to offer six sterling silver medals at your coming show under the conditions provided for under our bylaws, which are that you offer the same prizes for the smooth coats that you do for the rough. We do not intend to direct what the prizes shall be, but we do intend to do all in our power to prevent one class being favored to the disadvantage of the others. We presume that you have provided for both alike. The six medals are offered for competition for dogs belonging to the members of the St. Bernard club exclusively. They are:

For the best smooth or rough coated dog.
For the best smooth or rough coated bitch.
For the best American-bred smooth-coated dog.
For the best American-bred rough-coated dog.
For the best American-bred smooth-coated bitch.
For the best American-bred rough-coated bitch.

The conditions will be complied with.

CINCINNATI HAS FOUR PITCHERS.

The Queen City Club Signs Frank Dwyer for the Coming Season.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—When it comes down to the box Cincinnati is already pretty well fortified for the coming diamond campaign.

Frank Dwyer's contract arrived in the Chicago mail this morning, forwarded by Capt. Comiskey, and Treasurer Asley Lloyd now has the autographs of three twirlers locked up in his strong box. Mullane, Jones, and Dwyer figure in the returns already in and Daniels, the East Liverpool find, is as good as signed.

Latham has written a touching letter accepting the terms of the Cincinnatis. He makes a plea for "advance," but the response was just as pathetic and reference was made to the death and burial of that old custom.

"If you are as badly in need of money as the Cincinnati club has been for the last two or three years," responded the guardian of the treasury, "you are in hard luck, indeed."

Milwaukee and Chicago Curlers to Meet.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—A match between Milwaukee and Chicago curlers has been arranged and it will probably be played some day next week. Five rinks are to play on each side, and a special medal has been given for the occasion by John Johnston.

Why Croker Goes on the Turf.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Richard Croker has finally set rumor at rest and identified himself with the turf. "I am going into the business," he said today, "only in a small way comparatively. I am not doing it to make money, but for the benefit of my health, so as to be more in the open air." The horses upon which Mr. Croker mainly relies for success in his initial turf ventures are Yorkville Belle, Red Banner, and Fairy, which were recently bought for him by Mike Dwyer. Mr. Croker has already entered them in the principal events of the year, including the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps.

Tonight's Athletic Meeting.

Tonight's athletic meeting at the Auditorium for the benefit of the Athenæum promises to be a huge success. The event of the evening will be the fencing bout between Dauriac and Yates. Both have been training for several weeks and are in good shape.

His String Is Wintering Well.

John McCafferty arrived in the city yesterday and made a heavy entry to the Hawthorne stakes, which closed last night. His string at Columbus, Ga., is wintering well. The Hawthorne stakes already have 500 entries and many more are expected.

To Select a Football Eleven.

The Chicago Football club will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel tonight to make arrangements for sending a team to St. Louis to compete March 5 against the crack team of the Mound City. A strong team will probably be sent down.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—There was no racing at Guttenberg today, owing to the bad condition of the track. The entries for today stand over until tomorrow.

PICTOU, N. S., Feb. 1.—The skating contest between Breen and Carroll was declared off last night after 2,000 people had paid to see the race. The men could not agree on the starting arrangements.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The announcement by Frank Shaw in Chicago that the Twin City race meeting was off for this year is considered here as merely a bluff to influence the Legislature in its action on the bill now before it to prohibit pool selling. Some believe, however, that Shaw does not care to trouble himself with races here.

YUMA, Ariz., Feb. 1.—Thomas Gallen and W. L. Sachtleben of St. Louis, the famous round-the-world wheelmen who have nearly completed their tour, have left Yuma for New York via New Orleans, having safely crossed the Colorado desert, making an average of fifty-six miles per day. They expect to reach Tucson Saturday next, El Paso Feb. 11, and New York in ninety days.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A cablegram from London says that Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, who was sentenced to three months for assaulting an old man, was discharged from Pentonville Prison Tuesday. He weighs 174 pounds, having lost twenty-two pounds during the two months of his incarceration. He is in excellent health and spirits and will sail for America in a few days. He will be ready to fight in four weeks.

DEATH OF COL. PHOCION HOWARD.

The Veteran Newspaper Man and Democratic Politician Dies of Heart Failure.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Joseph William Bert Howard, better known to the journalistic profession as Phocion Howard, died at his home in this city at 6 o'clock this evening of heart failure. Mr. Howard returned to his home from Springfield Friday in ill health. He had been troubled with liver complaint and his health had been poor since last September. During the day he was walking about the house and towards evening lay down upon the bed reading. His wife slipped out a few minutes and returning found him dead.

[Phocion Howard was born at Rising Sun, Ind., and would have been 60 years old had he lived until the 4th of next July. His father was Levi H. Howard, a steamboat Captain, and when not at school Phocion spent his time in making trips to New Orleans with his father. He attended college at Auburn, Ind., and was for a time a student at a theological institute there, studying for the ministry. He was a veteran journalist, and has worked on newspapers in New York, Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Canada. He was three times sent to Europe as a newspaper correspondent, and was well known all over the United States. For the last twenty years he has been a familiar figure in all the political conventions held in Illinois, and has been present at the convening of every Legislature during that time. He was at the time of his death serving in the Legislature as Reading Clerk of the Senate, and had the indorsement of quite a number of prominent Democrats for the position of Adjutant at the Soldiers' Home at Quincy. He has resided in Danville for thirteen years, and was the founder of the Danville *Post* and *Bourbon* and the Tuscola *Review*. He was in the army and was discharged as injured from the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers and has been a pensioner for the last three years. He was twice married, the last time in 1876 at Chicago to Mary Atherton, and leaves a wife and seven children. He was a straight Democrat and a Prohibitionist at heart. He will be buried at Barataria farm under the auspices of the G. A. R. of this city. The date of burial is not yet determined upon, as a sister in Memphis, Tenn., is to be heard from, but it will probably be Saturday or Sunday.]

Funeral of John A. Davis.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The funeral of the late John A. Davis, the heir to the Montana millions, who died at Victoria, B. C., was held here today. Mr. Davis was formerly a Rockford merchant. He was one of the first Masters of Rockford Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and the Masonic orders arranged to take charge of the funeral, but the relatives preferred a private funeral and their wishes prevailed. The remains were received at the depot by a few personal friends and conveyed to the parlors of the Nelson Hotel. The pallbearers were Judge R. C. Bailey, John Fetlich, H. N. Baker, F. T. Blakeman, Joseph Burns, and John Barker. The widow and six sons, together with their families, were present. They were Mrs. John A. Davis of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. E. Davis, Morris A. Davis, D. W. Davis, and James Davis of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Davis and child and John E. Davis of Hume, Mont. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Kerr conducted the services, which were simple.

Army Officers at Col. Grover's Funeral.

The following order was issued from Department of the Missouri headquarters yesterday:

The Department Commander directs that the officers on duty at these headquarters and the officers stationed in this city are invited to report at his residence, No. 399 Erie street, at 1 p. m., Thursday, Feb. 2, to attend the funeral of Col. Grover of the British army at St. James's Church, in full uniform. They will also have with them their military overcoat. Should it be stormy weather they will wear undress uniform, overcoats, and forage cap. CHAUNCY MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Commander R. D. Hitchcock, U. S. N.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 1.—The steamer China, which arrived from China and Japan early this morning, bring news of the death of Commander R. D. Hitchcock, U. S. N., who was, until a few weeks ago, in command of the United States steamer Alert on the Asiatic station.

George H. Sanderson, San Francesco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 1.—Ex-Mayor George H. Sanderson, who retired from office Jan. 1, died here today after a lingering illness. He was a wealthy merchant and prominent in both business and political circles.

MEETING OF GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

A Secret Session Held at the Auditorium to Regulate Prices.

Window-glass manufacturers and jobbers held a secret meeting at the Auditorium yesterday. The purpose was claimed to be to formulate an agreement by which the price of window-glass may be regulated to the advantage of the manufacturer and jobber. The National Glass company of Wisconsin, capital, $200,000, was represented. Thomas F. Hart of Muncie is said to be at the head of the movement. Delegates were present from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In addition to these it is expected that Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin will be represented at the sessions of today.

It will take 90 per cent of the Western makers to make the combination successful. Demoralization in the glass business is given as the cause of the proposed combine.

Thomas F. Hart of Muncie, Ind., said yesterday:

"Our meeting here is important to manufacturers and jobbers, as we shall probably make a new schedule of prices. If 90 per cent of all the window-glass makers in the West will enter into an association it will be formed. If not, our meeting here will be a short one. The glass trade is greatly demoralized and many new manufacturers are trying to cut prices and undersell the old ones."

To Determine Westinghouse Lamp Status.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Westinghouse company today obtained an order in the United States Circuit Court here directing the Edison General Electric company to show cause on Thursday of next week why the injunction which has been granted the Westinghouse company, restraining it from making the all-glass globe lamp, should not be so construed as to exclude the new stopper lamp of the Westinghouse company to be used for the World's Fair lighting, and thus prevent any further statement on the part of the Edison company that such new lamp is an infringement of the Edison lamp patent. This move was made because the Edison company has said it would contend that the new lamp is an infringement.

Mortgages for Preferred Creditors.

COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—J. W. Shively, who has been in the dry goods business here for the last thirty-three years, put chattel mortgages today on his stock, amounting to $15,000, running to the Coldwater National Bank and to A. J. Shively of New York City. The business will be continued by A. J. Shively.

Cinderella.

STRIFE IS BANISHED.

LAKE STREET "L" DIRECTORY HOLDS A PEACEABLE MEETING.

It Is the First Time in Three Years That Such a Thing Has Occurred, and the Opportunity Is Improved by Passing a Resolution Providing for the Commencement of Work on the Road, the Issuing of Stocks and Bonds, and the Underwriting of Them.

For the first time in three years the stockholders of the Lake Street Elevated railroad company yesterday held a perfectly harmonious meeting. This is given on the authority of Harry Holland, who ought to know, as he has been more or less intimately connected with all the various dissensions which have threatened to wreck the Lake street enterprise. The Fitzgerald interest has been entirely bought up on a cash basis and William H. Fitzgerald has tendered his resignation both to the old board of the Lake Street Elevated railway company and to the new Board of Directors of the Lake Street Elevated railroad company.

An attempt was made to dispense with this formality with regard to the latter company Jan. 24, when William H. Fitzgerald was replaced by John H. Moffatt of New York. The stockholders, however, recognized the strength of the position which W. H. Fitzgerald took in refusing to be unceremoniously voted out of the directory by passing a resolution ratifying the election of the directors selected Jan. 24 and incidentally ratifying and approving all of their actions. The injunction proceedings which were opened by the Fitzgerald interest have been dropped by stipulation, and for this reason the entire stock, including that held as treasury stock by John H. Miller, was voted yesterday.

It was a great day for resolutions, and resolution after resolution was passed with the greatest ease and celerity, the stockholders looking on in approval while the Secretary voted the 46,000 shares represented. The interest of the meeting centered in a resolution offered by F. E. Locke. It was of an omnibus character, but went through without a dissenting voice.

Covers Building and Finance.

The full text of the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this company be and it is hereby authorized to contract with such persons, firms, or corporations as in their judgment they may deem advisable to complete the railroad of this company described in the ordinances passed by the City Council Nov. 24, 1890, together with all necessary stations, rolling stock, and appurtenances necessary, and the said Board of Directors is authorized to agree to pay the contractors for said road not to exceed $5,150,000 of 5 per cent gold bonds, to be dated Jan. 2, 1893, and due July 1, 1930; said bonds to be part of a proposed issue of bonds of $6,500,000, and to be equally secured by a mortgage or deed of trust covering all the property, rights, and ordinances of this company. In addition to said bonds there shall be delivered to the said contractors not to exceed $3,500,000 of fully paid and non-assessable capital stock of this corporation when the same shall have been increased to the sum of $10,000,000, provided this company becomes the owner of the $1,500,000 of capital stock subscribed for on Sept. 1, 1892, by John H. Miller, and provided the stockholders of this company after having the same offered to them, refused to take or subscribe for $5,000,000 of said increased stock and pay for the same as provided by law, and in case any part of said stock is taken by the stockholders of the corporation, then said contractors to have the money from the sale of such increased capital stock, and said Board of Directors shall provide in said contract such terms and restrictions as in their judgment may be deemed advisable and for the best interests of this company, the stockholders of this company in this meeting assembled agreeing to increase the capital stock of said corporation to the sum of $10,000,000, so that the directors shall have the authority to provide in said proposed contract for the disposition of such increased capital stock, and further agreeing that there shall be a mortgage made for $6,500,000 as aforesaid, and provided that that part of the road from Market street east, known as the loop, may be omitted from said contract and other additional track provided equivalent therefor; and

Resolved, That the Board of Directors shall provide that each stockholder of record of Feb. 11, 1893, shall have the right to underwrite upon terms to be fixed by the Board of Directors for said bonds, and stock on the basis of 90 per cent of the par value of bonds, and receive an amount of stock equal to the face of said bonds, provided no stockholder shall be permitted to take less than one bond, and must exercise his right within ten days after Feb. 11 to underwrite.

Almost Hear the Engine Whistle.

The resolution provides for the closing of a contract with Underwood & Green, representing the construction company; the authorization of a 5 per cent gold bond issue of $6,500,000; a stock issue of $10,000,000, and for the underwriting of the stock and bonds. What is most important to the stockholders is that some action toward actual construction is provided for. As one of the leading stockholders said yesterday, "You can almost hear the rumble of the new cars and the whistle of the engine along the old skeleton which has obstructed Lake street for years."

Mr. Roche was desirous of having it clearly understood that the construction company did not get all in sight. A certain part of the stock and bond issue is held in the treasury to meet claims and to give the company ample funds for a vigorous campaign. The terms agreed upon for underwriting are such that the stockholders on record Feb. 11 will receive one bond of $1,000 and ten shares of stock of a par value of $100 each for $900. The books will be closed from Feb. 11 to Feb. 15. Ten days after $4,500,000 has been subscribed by responsible parties a call will be made for 15 per cent of the subscription. At intervals of sixty days after 20 per cent calls will be made. The last call will be for 25 per cent, made sixty days after the last 20 per cent call. For the present the construction will be carried on from Market street to Robinson avenue. Nothing will be done with what is termed the "loop" on Couch and Haddock places.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF TAILORS.

It Will Enjoy the Hospitality of Milwaukee Next Week.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Merchant Tailors' National convention will be held in this city next week. Among other matters that of putting into effect a project to publish fashion plates for the exclusive use of members of the National Exchange is to be considered at this convention. A company was organized for this purpose under the auspices of the National Exchange on the occasion of the last annual meeting. There is also a committee on fashions, of which B. R. Merwin of New York is chairman. It is expected that at least 150 tailors will attend the convention and that about twenty-five cities will be represented. Many of the delegates will be accompanied by ladies and the local tailors have arranged for their entertainment in various ways. Tuesday evening there will be a general full dress reception at the Plankinton House; Wednesday evening, a theater party at the Davidson, and Thursday evening an assembly with a spread and toasts at the Plankinton.

Superintendent of Schools Peckham today ordered the closing of the Twelfth District School, which was found also to be infected with sewer gas, and 1,050 pupils were given a vacation. This is the fifth school closed for the same cause.

The will of the late August Greulich was filed today. It leaves his entire estate of about $250,000 to his widow.

Heavy Army Burden.

Germany expends $165,000,000 yearly on her army, while $10,000,000 is deemed sufficient for the education of her children.

Weak Painful Kidneys

Back ache, side ache, sharp, shooting pains and rheumatism, coughs, colds, chest pains and palpitation relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only pain-killing plaster. It restores *vital electricity*, and hence is most powerful in the treatment of nervous pains, weakness, numbness and paralysis.

Price: 25c.; five, $1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., BOSTON.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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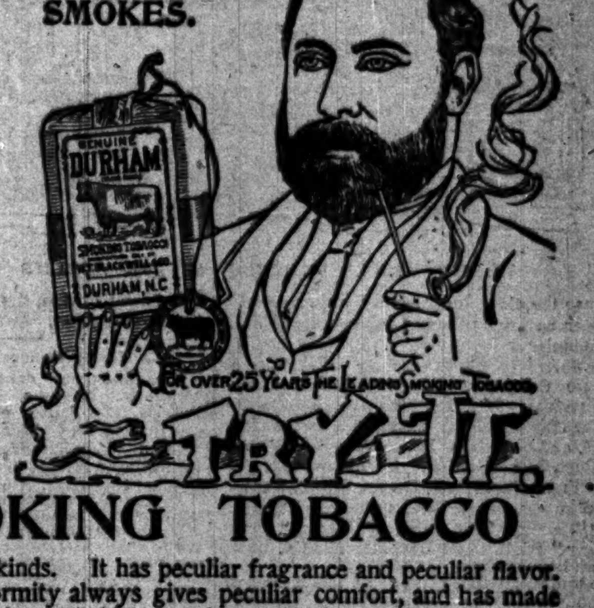
THE BULL DURHAM



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is not like other kinds. It has peculiar fragrance and peculiar flavor. Its peculiar uniformity always gives peculiar comfort, and has made it peculiarly popular. Sold everywhere. Made only by

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

FREE—A Newspaper Box—FREE

(NO CHARGE FOR PUTTING IT UP)

FOR ONE MONTH'S SUBSCRIPTION TO

THE TRIBUNE.

Leave seventy-five cents at home; send a postal to THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, and the job will be done without further trouble to yourself.

NO. 1.

DOOR CLOSED.

The following cuts show you the best newspaper box ever made.

THE TRIBUNE will give one of these "Colby Lock Boxes" as a premium to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription, seventy-five cents.

The Colby Lock Box,

Never before offered in this city, fills the bill for simplicity and practical use.

This box is to be put up at the hinge side of the frame of the outer door (right or left) and when the *door is closed* the paper is secure (see cut No. 1); open your door and the box is unlocked. (See cut No. 2).

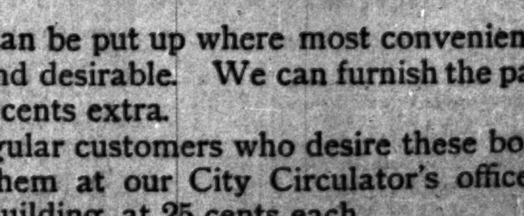
THE TRIBUNE is thrust in the box from beneath, held in place by strong spring barbs, and cannot be withdrawn except through the open side. The newspaper thief is baffled.

NO. 2.

DOOR OPEN.

Where this box cannot be attached to the jamb of the door, we will supply a box which can be locked with

NO. 3.



a key and can be put up where most convenient. (No. 3). It is neat and desirable. We can furnish the padlock and key for ten cents extra.

Our regular customers who desire these boxes will be furnished them at our City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building, at 25 cents each.

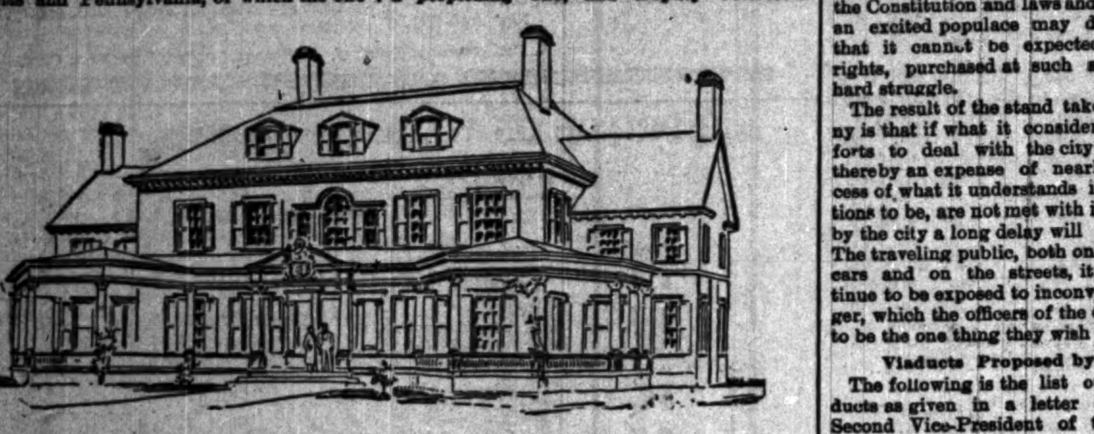
All *new subscribers* within the delivery limits in the City of Chicago, upon payment of seventy-five cents—one month's subscription—in advance, will receive a *box free* of charge, and The Tribune Company will put it up for you.

AMONG MANY UNIQUE.

NEW JERSEY TO REPRODUCE WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

Its State Building to Be One of the Most Striking at Jackson Park—An Additional Appropriation to Be Asked For—Speeches in the Henry Syndicate Fight Before Judge Tuley—High School Scholars' Art Exhibit—Collector of Concession Fees Appointed—Other Exposition News.

New Jersey will have one of the most unique World's Fair State departments at Jackson Park. The State Board will reproduce in part Washington's headquarters in Morristown during the winter of 1779-'80. The New Jersey Building will not be a fac simile of this historical structure, but its main features have been chiefly modeled after it by Architect Charles A. Gifford of Newark. In adopting a historical building for its design New Jersey has followed in the wake of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, of which the one will have the old John Hancock residence and the other a reproduction of Independence Hall at Philadelphia.



NEW JERSEY BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

New Jersey people think they have done a patriotic thing in selecting Washington's headquarters. They say that it was there Alexander Hamilton lived during the long winter of 1779, and that there he met the lady whom he afterwards married. In addition, celebrated men, including Green, Knox, Lafayette, Steuben, Kosciusko, Schuyler, "Light Horse" Harry Lee, Israel Putnam, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and Benedict Arnold, have all been beneath its roof.

The building will be used as headquarters for the New Jersey Commissioners, and will be a place where every one from that State will be made to feel at home—where he will meet his friends, register his address, and receive his letters. It is, in fact, to be Jersey headquarters. Stephen J. Meeker, President of the New Jersey State Board, and Walter S. Lenox, Secretary, have been in Chicago for the last ten days to look after the New Jersey exhibit. There will be no exhibits in the State building. It will be used for club house purposes and the convenience of all New Jersey people.

There will be large and inviting piazzas on the front and rear. The main entrance will open into a large assembly hall two stories high, with a circular balcony looking down from the second story. This hall will contain a postoffice, a hat and coat counter, a large open fireplace nearly ten feet wide, and a main stairway leading to the second story. On the right side of the building will be located the rooms set apart especially for women. These apartments consist of a general meeting-room and two parlors. On the left are the rooms set apart for men, the Secretary's office, the President's room, etc.

The building will cost approximately $35,000. Messrs. Meeker and Lenox will appear before the New Jersey State Legislature next week to ask for an appropriation of $60,000 in addition to the $70,000 already appropriated. Mr. Lenox said yesterday afternoon that a bronze statue of Washington would be erected in front of the New Jersey Building. It is to be a model of the one to be placed on the site of the battle of Trenton.

MR. WALKER'S VIGOROUS LANGUAGE.

He Says Harsh Things About Congress and the Sabbath Union.

The legal fight over the Henry syndicate contract is still occupying Judge Tuley's attention. Yesterday Attorneys D. J. Schuyler and Edwin Walker spoke, the former for the World's Fair Steamship company and the latter for the World's Fair. Mr. Schuyler devoted his time to convincing the court that the city was the riparian owner, and that a riparian owner had a perfect right to erect piers and lease them for a short period of time.

Attorney Walker, in the course of his remarks, dealt Congress and the American Sabbath Union, which attempted to get into the case, several slaps in the face. Congress, he said, had, with unheard-of magnanimity, given the Fair the munificent sum of $2,500,000 coined out of mutilated silver which was not worth over $1,700,000. "And with its other hand," said the attorney, "Congress took from the Fair more than it gave by attaching a condition against Sunday opening. It may be asked, Why, then, did the Fair accept the gift? It was for the purpose of avoiding bankruptcy, which stared the company in the face." The court, he said, had no jurisdiction over the Sunday opening question. It could not summon the government into court, and therefore could not enjoin the Fair from doing what the government said it should do.

"And to the American Sabbath Union, which tried to get into this case, I want to say that there is another commandment as binding upon it as the one to 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' It is: 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' This same organization, your Honor, appeared in Washington through its high priest, Elliott F. Shepard, and asked Congress to rescind its gift. And why? Because it falsely charged that the Exposition was back of this move to get the gates of the Fair open on Sundays. This charge, too, was in the face of a telegram which they saw, and which stated that the Exposition company had ordered me to come into court and defend this case to the bitter end."

SCHOOL DRAWINGS FOR THE FAIR.

Creditable Work of Pupils Now on Exhibition at City Hall.

Room No. 74 at the City Hall is decorated with the World's Fair art exhibit of the Chicago high schools. Mr. Hanstein, Superintendent of Drawing, has charge of the pictures. They consist of geometrical figures, projective and perspective drawings, shades and shadows, architectural and mechanical sketches, and plans and elevations. In art and free-hand work the course laid down in the high schools is represented by executions in geometrical solids, lead pencil sketches, decorative original designs, a number of studies in charcoal, Indian ink and Sepia drawings from plaster and still life, and china decorations.

These drawings show for the first time the result of drawing in connection with high school work in anatomical and microscopical botany, physiology, zoölogy, and microscopical biology. With the assistance of Supt. A. F. Nightingale Supt. H. Hanstein has extended the drawing wherever applicable to other studies, and he is now preparing to use drawing in history instruction.

The collection is more than large enough to occupy the space allotted by the World's Fair officials.

MARYLAND FAVORS SUNDAY OPENING

World's Fair Commissioners of the State Vote for the Liberal Proposition.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—At a special meeting of the Maryland Commissioners of the World's Fair it was voted that the Fair should be open Sundays. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for an agricultural exhibit to be under the charge of the Maryland Agricultural College. Charles S. Davis was elected assistant to the Executive State Commissioner. The State medals will be struck off in a couple of weeks. The Maryland Steel company will exhibit photographs of their works and of the landing of the Krupp guns and their departure for Chicago. Among the historical exhibits from this State will be a block from the old mulberry tree in St. Mary's, where Lord Calvert is said to have landed, and a brick from the Colonial house. Johns Hopkins University will make a fine exhibit.

TO BRING IN JEWELS FREE.

Tiffany & Co. Desire to Make a Great Display of American Workmanship.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Tiffany & Co. want to make a great display at the World's Fair. As part of their exhibit they desire to bring over a big lot of unset diamonds and gems of the costliest kind from their Paris house, have them set by artisans here, and shown as specimens of the skill of American workmen. Then, after the Fair, they propose to send the gems back to Paris, because there is no sale in this country for the sort of jewels they intend to use. Under ordinary circumstances the gems would have to pay a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on importation. Tiffany & Co., however, do not want to pay duty on jewels which they are going to reëxport. They have applied to the Custom-House officials for advice. Collector Hendricks is willing to let the firm off from the duty payments if there is any way in which it can be legally done. The problem is a perplexing one, and Deputy Collectors Couch and Phelps, the two great experts on the revenue laws, are wrestling with it.

Many Concessions Granted.

The following concessions were approved yesterday by the Executive committee: Charles H. Smith, on the recommendation of Director of Works Burnham, was appointed Superintendent of the pumping station, with special charge of the Worthington pumps at the park. On recommendation of the Ways and Means committee the American Vending Machine company received exclusive concession of operating penny slot machines for dispensing perfumery on the grounds; Thomas A. Edison, permission to install not to exceed 150 kinetographs; Koenig & Griesser, to install a Vienna café in Midway plaisance; A. Macaire, to install a café and sell Tunisian goods; Barrett & Barrett, to sell cider in the Agricultural Building; B. F. Norris, Allister & Co., to sell souvenir spoons; Miss Laura Hayes, to sell a book to be known as "The Story of the Woman's Building," adapted from "Three Girls in a Flat"; Schirmer, Blau & Co. of Berlin to sell embroidered articles manufactured by their machines, as exhibited in the German section of Machinery Hall.

Appointed Superintendent of Collections.

Paul Blackmar, Minneapolis, was yesterday appointed Superintendent of the Bureau of Collections. It will devolve upon him to collect the percentage due the Exposition company from concessionaires. The men who have secured privileges for restaurants, cafés, counters, railways, captive balloons, foreign villages, the sale of peanuts, popcorn, cigars and tobacco, etc., all agree to pay to the Exposition management a certain percentage of the gross receipts. Mr. Blackmar will evolve a system of making these collections. It is a responsible position, and was accepted by him upon recommendation of President T. W. Palmer of the National Commission. Mr. Blackmar is 45 years old, a real estate and lumber dealer in Minneapolis, and possessed of considerable wealth. He became Superintendent of Collections not because of any salary which might be attached to the place but by a wish to be identified with the World's Fair.

Choosing Their State Days.

Various States of the Union are beginning to designate the days which they wish to have set apart for their special celebration. Altogether ten States and Territories have selected days. Utah will have July 24; Washington, May 17; Wisconsin, May 23; North Carolina, Aug. 31; California, Sept. 9; Kansas, Sept. 15 and 16; New York, Sept. 4; Maine, June 2; Colorado, Aug. 17. The commercial travelers have been given July 26 and the Independent Order of Foresters May 12. Nevada has asked for Oct. 31. Unhappily this date is one day after the Exposition closes. According to the act of Congress the Exposition will have its gates locked up Oct. 30. The blunder was made in drawing up the act and the later date instead of Oct. 31 went into the bill. The Nevada Commissioners do not seem to have read the act of Congress, otherwise they would not ask for a State day after the Fair would be over.

Cigar Privilege Not Awarded.

The privilege for selling cigars on the World's Fair grounds was not awarded yesterday. The union cigarmakers had at the last moment asked that the granting of privileges be postponed until representatives of union labor could be given a hearing.

Action was accordingly postponed until next Friday. A meeting of the three cigarmakers' unions of the city and of the manufacturers has been called for Friday night at Klare's Hall.

World's Fair Notes.

The Minnesota Women's Auxiliary to the State World's Fair Board decided in favor of Sunday opening at a meeting in St. Paul yesterday.

Maj. Fred Brackett received advices yesterday that twenty-two cases containing construction material for the Turkish bazaar had been shipped to Jackson Park.

Louis Otto of Dusseldorf has recently completed a quartet of string instruments for exhibition at the Fair. The quartet consists of two violins, a 'cello, and a viola.

Alaska will really make an exhibition at the Exposition. Fifteen cases of curios representative of the art work and relics of the Alaskan country are now en route for Chicago.

William Jenkins, Superintendent of the public school section of the Illinois educational exhibit, has issued his third circular of instructions to school officers relative to the exhibit to be made by them.

The Minneapolis, Minn., public schools will contribute to a fund for the erection of a statue symbolical of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," to be placed at the entrance of the Minnesota Building at the World's Fair.

So many applications for space in the viticulture section have been received that Chief La Rue has been obliged to cut down all applicants, and as a result there are some kicks, but in the main all allotments have been accepted.

The women of Illinois who have written, translated, or published books, or composed music who have not already furnished copies of their work for exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, are requested to do so before March 1.

Arthur Renwick, Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, reached Chicago yesterday. He comes here to superintend the installation of the New South Wales exhibit. He said all would be in place by the opening of the Exposition.

Walter Hall of St. Paul, Minn., a member of Alexander Salvini's company, has made four etchings which have been accepted by the National Academy, New York, and which will probably be among the works chosen for the World's Fair.

In the big clock which is to stand in the center of the Manufactures Building there will be a chime of bells operated by electricity. The chime will be furnished by a New York clock concern and the Western Union Telegraph company will regulate the timepiece.

The committee agreed on the form of ticket to be used for admission next summer. It will be of heavy weight paper 2¼x4 inches. The bureau decided not to use bristol board but an extra heavy grade of bank note paper. The face of the ticket will bear an artistic engraving, the character of which will be determined later.

In the case of the Babcock & Wilcox company vs. The World's Columbian Exposition Master in Chancery L. W. Winchester, to whom the case was referred for recommendations, made his report yesterday, sustaining the bill of the Babcock & Wilcox company and ordering the World's Columbian Exposition to carry out its contract with the Babcock & Wilcox company to place their boilers in the unoccupied space in the main boiler house.

The Executive committee at its meeting yesterday did not determine upon the question of fathering the tournaments of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen and the League of American Wheelmen. On behalf of these two associations A. G. Spalding requested that official recognition be given by the Exposition management and that tournaments be held under its auspices. He requested that medals be awarded by the Fair managers to the successful competitors. The committee referred the matter to the Council of Administration.

Four hundred exhibits of needlework and lace made by British women will be shown at the Exposition. Mrs. Core will reach Chicago in a few days to take charge of the display. Among other articles recently promised is a Bible with an embroidered cover made by the Princess Christian. It is a fac simile of one in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which belonged to Queen Elizabeth and which was recently presented to Princess Christian. There will also be a large portière embroidered in silk from designs by Burne Jones; a copy of a prayer-book which belonged to Charles I., and an embroidered church banner bearing a figure of St. Cecelia.

WILL BUILD VIADUCTS

FORT WAYNE RAILROAD WILLING TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC.

Its Officials Say They Are Anxious to Deal Fairly with the City and Prevent the Slaughter at Grade Crossings—List of the Improvements Proposed—The Company Insists That It Is in Stewart Avenue in Pursuance of Valid Contracts with the Council.

The Fort Wayne railroad company has formally expressed a willingness to meet the demands of the public and construct viaducts over certain of its crossing within the city limits for the protection of life and property. At the same time it insists that its tracks are in Stewart avenue in pursuance of valid contracts with the City Council, on the strength of which it has already spent $1,000,000, and it declares that no sane man can expect it to give up its rights under those contracts unless he expects the courts of the country to reverse the Constitution and laws and decree anything an excited populace may demand. It says that it cannot be expected to give up its rights, purchased at such a price, without a hard struggle.

The result of the stand taken by the company is that if what it considers its liberal efforts to deal with the city justly, incurring thereby an expense of nearly $500,000 in excess of what it understands its legal obligations to be, are not met with in a liberal spirit by the city a long delay will probably ensue. The traveling public, both on the company's cars and on the streets, it is said, will continue to be exposed to inconvenience and danger, which the officers of the company declare to be the one thing they wish to avoid.

Viaducts Proposed by the Road.

The following is the list of proposed viaducts as given in a letter by J. T. Brooks, Second Vice-President of the road, to Corporation Counsel Miller:

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—John S. Miller, Corporation Counsel, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: Your letter of Dec. 23, 1892, addressed to Frank J. Loesch, solicitor of the Pennsylvania company, advising the terms on which the Subcommittee on Streets and Alleys South of the Board of Aldermen will report favorably on ordinances for viaducts over our tracks at Forty-third, Forty-seventh, and Fifty-first streets, and for a viaduct or subway at Sixty-third and State streets, was duly received. This answer has been delayed in order to enable me to obtain an estimate of the cost of the work which the subcommittee asks our company to perform.

It is not necessary that the City Council should pass new ordinances to authorize our company to construct and make use of tracks across the streets above named. We are advised that ordinances now in force, constituting contracts between our company and the city in respect to our tracks at those streets, are as valid as any the present City Council can enact. Therefore we ask that any arrangement intended to be made with the City Council at this time shall be on the basis of the validity of those ordinances and without any prejudice whatever to our rights under them.

We are also advised that under existing ordinances and resolutions of the predecessors of the present Board of Aldermen we have the right to extend our four-track system throughout the length of Stewart avenue and thus eastward upon our right of way, across streets and alleys, through that portion of the city which was formerly known as Town of Lake and Hyde Park to the State line.

We do need authority to readjust our tracks as proposed at Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. We also need authority for our Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company to lay its proposed yard tracks across Fifty-ninth street outside the limits of our 100-foot right-of-way at that point.

We are thus explicit as to what we believe we have a right to do in order that debate and delay may not arise hereafter as to the form in which the present city authorities shall give additional authority to do what we wish to do, and formally permit us to do what we now have a right to do.

Assuming that in your letter of Dec. 23 to Mr. Loesch, above referred to, you intended to cover all points presented in Mr. Loesch's letter to Ald. Gahan, Chairman of Committee on Streets and Alleys South, dated Dec. 19, 1892, although your letter does not in terms cover them, and without any prejudice whatever to our rights under existing ordinances and resolutions, and in case the city authorities shall give, in such manner and form as you and I may agree to be necessary to accomplish the desired result, the right to our company to do what it wishes to do, as stated in Mr. Loesch's letter of Dec. 19 above referred to, our company will do as follows:

1. At Forty-third street we will build and maintain the superstructure of a viaduct over our tracks and right of way, also the eastern approach thereto.

2. At Forty-seventh street we will build and maintain the superstructure of a viaduct over our tracks and right of way and the eastern approach thereto, and pay all land damages caused by the construction of such approach.

3. At Fifty-first street we will build and maintain the superstructure of a viaduct over our tracks and right of way, also the eastern approach thereto, as described in Mr. Loesch's letter of Dec. 19 above referred to; and, in addition thereto, will pay all land damages caused by the construction of said approach.

4. At State street we will build and maintain a viaduct over our own tracks, also the eastern approach thereto; and in case the city, the Lake Shore company, and the Rock Island company shall desire to substitute a subway for the proposed viaduct we will join in such a scheme, provided it be found that the same will not interfere with the successful operation of our railway at that point.

Doubt About Sixty-third Street.

5. At Sixty-third street we cannot properly enter into separate engagements with the city in reference to viaduct at that point, but we are ready to take up the subject and act thereon in a liberal manner, concurrently with other railroad companies which are interested in a viaduct at that point.

6. We will open, dedicate, and improve a street thirty-three feet in width on the east side of Stewart-av., from Thirty-ninth to Forty-second; also on the west side from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-seventh; also on the west side of our tracks, from Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth court, or Maple place; provided the city will condemn all property needed for any portion of the above streets, which the company cannot buy at a reasonable price; the company in such case to pay the awards and costs resulting from such condemnation proceedings in the name of the city.

7. We will open, dedicate, and improve Tracy avenue thirty-three feet wide from Fifty-first street to Mound street. We think, on a fair consideration of this question, the Committee on Streets and Alleys will conclude there is no reason why we should be asked to extend Tracy avenue to Fifty-third street, in view of the accommodations which are now afforded to the public at that point.

8. We will establish and maintain a passenger station at Thirty-first street whenever the business of the company will warrant such expenditure; but of the necessity of such passenger station at that point the officers of the company must be the sole judges.

9. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company will build and maintain a viaduct over its right of way and yard at Fifty-ninth street in accordance with the terms of the ordinance of April 5, 1888, and in addition thereto will build the eastern approach.

Our estimate of the cost of the various work which we now offer to do in excess of what our contracts with the city require us to do, as we understand them, amounts to $377,000. This sum we are willing to expend in addition to what we are required to pay for under the ordinances and resolutions above referred to, without any unnecessary delay, in order that the reasonable and just wishes of the public in respect to safety at our crossings may be realized at the earliest practicable moment. Yours very respectfully,

J. T. BROOKS, Second Vice-President.

Immediate Remedy for Crossing Slaughters.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An indefinite period will elapse before elevated tracks are used by the various railroads entering our city, and I would suggest as an immediate remedy for casualties at grade crossings that the Common Council pass an ordinance forbidding the use of steam for hauling cars within the city limits upon all lines of railroad crossing streets at grade. Of course many objections might be made to this course of procedure, but Chicago, like New York, is a terminal point, and in the latter city the result of such action has been of ultimate advantage to both of the interested parties, as will doubtless be the case in Chicago. At any rate if it is within the power of the city to enforce such an ordinance if passed by the Council the railroads will elevate tracks without wasting time, have their yards and stations outside of the city limits, or in some effective manner prevent casualties at the crossings.

J. W. BENHAM.

Fort Wayne's Bridge Plans Approved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Modified plans for the reconstruction of the bridge of the Fort Wayne railroad over the South Branch have been submitted to the Secretary of War and approved. More than a year ago Capt. W. L. Marshall called attention to the fact that the present structure was an obstruction to navigation and that defective piers should be remedied. Subsequently the railroad company asked for a hearing in the matter and the War Department referred the case to Capt. Marshall, who made a lengthy report reaffirming his objections to the bridge now in use. All the papers submitted were returned to President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad company, this corporation being the lessees of the Fort Wayne road, and when the necessary signatures are obtained work on the improvement will be promptly begun.

Cinderella.

No Anti-Pyrine in Bromo-Seltzer. Cures all headaches. Trial bottle 10c.

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER
SEE OUR SHOW WINDOWS
THE LEADER
SEE OUR SHOW WINDOWS
STATE AND ADAMS STS.

WE WILL BOOM THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY—IN FACT, MAKE IT A VERY BUSY MONTH.

WE START TOMORROW—THURSDAY—WITH CLOAKS

FOR THREE DAYS—*THURSDAY, —FRIDAY, —SATURDAY.*

6 DISTINCT and GREAT BARGAINS:

NO. 1—GARMENTS WORTH $15 FOR—— $5.00
They are positively worth $15.

NO. 2—GARMENTS WORTH $20 FOR—— $8.50
You can depend upon their merit.

NO. 3—GARMENTS WORTH UP TO $25 FOR—— $10.50
Value unquestionable.

NO. 4—GARMENTS THAT WERE NEVER SOLD FOR LESS THAN $30 AT—— $15.00

NO. 5—GARMENTS THAT WERE CONSIDERED CHEAP AT $50 FOR—— $25.00

NO. 6—SUITS—ANY SUIT IN THE HOUSE—ALL ELEGANT AND CHOICE—Worth as high as $85—— $20.00

We want it distinctly understood that all of the above goods are Stylish, First-Class Garments of THIS season's design.

See Our State-st. Show Windows.

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER

Chicago a Glare of Ice.

Our artist on skates observes the "come down" of some of our best citizens, all of whom use

Kirk's American Family Soap

There is no drop in the quality or weight of *American Family;* its standard is Pure Refined Tallow and Cochin Cocoa Oil, and nothing less.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap heals bruises, cuts, and wounds as fast as ice or hard labor can make them.

Customs Regulations for the Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Collector Clark put in a couple of hours at the Treasury Department with Secretary Foster and Judge Spalding engaged in discussing customs regulations for the Columbian Exposition. A number of questions have arisen regarding importation of articles intended for exhibition, a sample case being furnished by Brazil. Representatives of that government asked that certain woods brought to the United States might be taken out of the Exposition and polished with a view to showing the grain. They contended that should this work be done at home the finish and beauty of the grain of the woods would likely be impaired in transportation from Brazil to the Exposition. According to the Collector a liberal spirit was manifested towards exhibitors from abroad, and he will go back to Chicago with a view to carrying out the instructions of the Treasury Department.

It Pays.
Phonographs have netted Edison $1,500,000.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, etc.
Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use.
Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

Park Hotel, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
A New, Modern-Built, Fireproof, and Strictly First-Class Family Hotel.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
The Most Elegant Bath-House in the Country.
Beautifully located; superbly appointed; sanitary construction perfect; spacious observatory; delightful park and grounds. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. R. E. JACKSON, Manager.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.
PENNOYER SANITARIUM.
New, modern building, with luxurious appointments, including elevator, gas, hot water heating. Specially recommended as a resort for invalids or those needing rest during the WINTER MONTHS. Everything first-class. Send for illustrated prospectus. N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
KENILWORTH INN,
BILTMORE STATION, Asheville, North Carolina.
Incomparable climate; unequaled scenery; greatest proportion of sunshiny days; most uniform temperature; most complete in all appointments; most comfortable; largest park; unequaled views; unparalleled rides and drives; not equaled in America; open all the year; illustrated pamphlet.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Winter sports. Massage, Electricity. All baths and all remedial agents. New Turkish and Russian Baths.
Send for illustrated circular.

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL.
On the beach of Ocean Springs, Miss., 25 miles above Pass Christian. Mineral waters. Steam heated.
MRS. J. FRYE, Prop.

Candy
Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of Candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of Boston. Suitable for Presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, 212 STATE-ST., CHICAGO

"THE HUB"
N. W. Corner State and Jackson-sts.

"Special Bulletin" about

The Wanamaker & Brown Sale

It's such a tremendous task—to move—assort and place the Wanamaker & Brown stock—(think of it—over $100,000 worth of Men's and Boys' Clothing)—that, despite our utmost efforts, we were unable to complete the work by this morning, and we apologize to the many people who we were utterly unable to wait upon, for we were crowded to the doors.

We are in a little better shape today,

And we can promise from now on much prompter service.

You will be richly rewarded by attending this phenomenal sale, for you save FULLY ONE-HALF on every article you buy.

To arrange the stock store will not be open before 10 a. m. today.

WANTED—50 Superior Clothing Salesmen. Only those used to first-class reliable business houses need apply to Manager, Main Floor.

All cannot possess a

$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for $1 each.

United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing $5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but *5,000,000* of these coins to be distributed amomg *65,000,000* people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

For Sale Everywhere

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send $1.00 each for *not less than five coins,* by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, *all charges prepaid,* to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Annual Clearing Sale.
FURNITURE
—AND DRAPERY—
CONTINUING THROUGH FEBRUARY.
Look elsewhere and be convinced that our prices cannot be duplicated.
Designs and Estimates Furnished for Special Work.
J. A. COLBY & SONS.
148 TO 154 WABASH AVENUE.
Factory—85 to 89 Henry-st.

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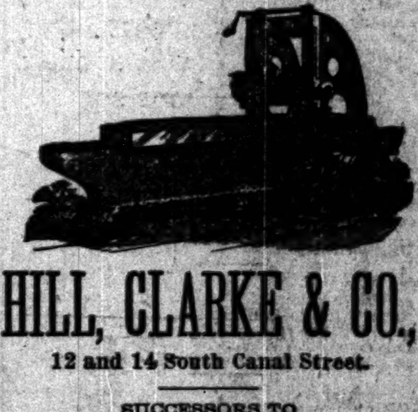

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12 and 14 South Canal Street.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. J. KIRKWOOD & CO.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. BEWARE of deception and imitators! We have no branch stores. Strictly reliable instruments to be obtained only from
1866. THE OLD RELIABLE 1893.
L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN.
88 Madison-st. Tribune Building.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER

TODAY AT 10 A. M.
For Account of Fire Underwriters,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago.
The Entire Stock of
S. SCHWAB & BRO., St. Paul, Minn.,
Importers and Wholesalers of Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Laces, Embroideries, & Notions.
INVENTORIED VALUE, $70,000.00.
Consisting of
2,500 DOZEN UNDERWEAR.
6,000 DOZEN HOSIERY.
1,000 DOZEN GLOVES AND MITTS.
1,500 DOZEN OVERSHIRTS.
1,000 DOZEN WHITE SHIRTS.
5,000 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
250 DOZEN BOYS' WAISTS.
1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS.
And large quantities Shawls, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Lace Curtains, Damask, Towels, Napkins, Crash, Linen, Corsets, Skirts, Jerseys, Yarn, Umbrellas, Suspenders, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, and a very large line of NOTIONS, such as Spool Cotton, Silk, Brushes, Stationery, etc.
TOMORROW, AT 10 A. M.
Part of salvage of Beals, Torrey & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of shoes, consisting of 10,000 pairs Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' and Children's SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
Also
CLOTHING OF STOCK OF S. SCHWAB & BRO.
250 dozen Pants, 500 Full Suits, 1,000 dozen Jumpers and Overalls, 100 dozen Duck Coats, and salvages from late fires, consisting of a large line of Overcoats, Suits, Coats and Vests, Pants, Merchant Tailoring Goods, Silks, Linings, Trimmings, etc.
This will be one of the largest and finest sales ever held, and the attention of the entire trade is called to it, as most of the goods are in original packages.
All above goods now on exhibition.
Goods arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER,
WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.
Red Line Express Company's assets, consisting of horses, wagons, harness, and miscellaneous personal property, will be sold at public auction on Saturday, Feb. 4, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. at 16 and 18 South Jefferson-st. Any of the above property will be sold at private sale up to Saturday, by order of the County Court. VICTOR W. HELDT, Assignee.

START RIGHT.
Begin the NEW YEAR by putting your money into a DIAMOND. We can interest you. SEE HOW WE DO IT. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer.
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STERN
GE WRECKING AGENCY
DAY AT 10 A. M.
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at 10 o'clock a. m. at 16
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will be sold at private sale
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ICTOR W. HELDT,
Assignee.
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Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

ANTI-OPTIONS FIGHT.

TRANSFERRED TO THE HOUSE IT PROMISES TO BE LIVELY.

Senate Asks a Conference, but Opponents of the Bill Will Move to Refer It to the Committee on Ways and Means—What Local Traders Say of It—National Debt Slightly Increased During January—Whisky Trust Investigation Not Expected to Accomplish Much.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—A little after 12 o'clock today Gen. Anson McCook, Secretary of the Senate, came over to the House carrying under his arm the engrossed Hatch-Washburn anti-option bill. A stout, puffy doorkeeper caught the eye of Mr. Lester, who was Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and roared out: "Mr. Chairman, a message from the Senate by its private secretary." Anson McCook made a profound bow, as he always does, and in due form he reported the bill.

It seemed as if the Senate had stolen a march on the House. Instead of reporting the bill with the Senate amendments it sent the measure with the announcement that the Senate had appointed Messrs. Washburn, Mitchell, and George as a Committee on Conference, and requested the appointment of a like committee on the part of the House. This action is regarded as rather speedy, and is unprecedented. The session is well along now, and a delay of a week or so means the death of the bill. Mr. Hatch and Mr. Washburn are going to push the bill as rapidly as possible. The matter will come up tomorrow.

The opponents of the bill will move its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means, claiming it should go there under the rules because it is a measure for the raising of revenue. A majority must vote in the affirmative to do this and if it be accomplished the bill will have received a decided rebuff. A great many members want it referred or shelved in any way so they are not compelled to vote for or against it on final passage. Mr. Kilgore of Texas is going to fight the bill with all his strength. He says he does not want to make a leader out of himself, preferring to let some more experienced man do the work. Abner Taylor says the bill must travel a rocky road to get through the House. John R. Fellows says he would fight the bill if the New York Legislature and everybody in the State called on him to support it.

Hatch is a stubborn, ugly man on the floor, and will get the bill through if he can possibly do so. John W. La Bouisse of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange is here with a delegation in opposition to the bill. It's an even thing on its chances of getting through, but the fight is going to be a nasty one.

It might not be out of place to call attention to a significant fact—to-wit: That from the day a year ago when Mr. Hatch and committee began hearings on the bill not a single representative of the big Chicago houses that operate elevators, buy and grade grain so it will be accepted by regular elevators as tender under contracts, and at the same time do a rousing option business, has ever put in an appearance or, so far as known, done a single thing against the Hatch bill. It seems to be satisfactory to this class of dealers in grain and options, and the commission-men pure and simple must make up their minds to the fact that they will get no coöperation from any man who owns stock in an elevator, regular or irregular.

[Senator Washburn's anti-option bill, despite its passage by the Senate, did not operate as a "boogie" on the Board of Trade yesterday so far as the markets were concerned. It was lost sight of in the excitement created by predictions of a cold wave. In the afternoon, however, there was talk about the bill and its effects should it be passed by the House. The bill becomes operative July 1, and some of the larger commission houses are so confident that it will be passed by the House that they have begun advising their customers to open no deals in the July future. Various methods of changing the system of future trading to conform to the provisions of the bill have been discussed. One is modeled upon the system of trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. It proposes the delivery of elevator certificates, the same as stock certificates are delivered, and the establishment of a loan crowd where the certificates may be borrowed and lent as they are on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

Some of the representative men on the board were asked for their opinion of the bill and its effect. They said:

John Cudahy—I think it will never become a law. I think President Harrison has got more good common sense than to lend himself to any such foolish legislation. The Board of Trade has a charter from the State of Illinois, granted under a special law. I don't know whether the United States has the right to interfere with it. The constitutionality of the law will, if it becomes such, be tested through the courts. Should it be sustained by the Supreme Court it will depress prices greatly next fall and the farmers will be the sufferers. It will unsettle every kind of business in the country and that fact will lead to its repeal. No. 2 spring wheat under it would sell at 55 cents on an average crop and other markets would range 10 cents a bushel lower than now.

T. A. Wright—The effect of the bill would be to paralyze all trading in futures. It will make the handling of grain more risky on the part of commission-men and drive many of them out of the business. There is no doubt that a test will be made, and it seems to me that the arguments made by the best constitutional lawyers in the Senate indicate that the Supreme Court will knock it out. The farmers will be the chief sufferers by it. The banks will reduce their loans upon grain as security very largely owing to the absence of the speculative market. Northwestern people will have great difficulty in securing the millions of money advanced them in this market to carry their stocks. The small dealers in grain throughout the country will be driven out of business. The men who will be benefited will be warehouse-men with large capital and the wealthy milling syndicates, who will wait for the flush movement of grain after harvest to secure it at the lowest possible prices, and being the only buyers the farmers will be compelled to sell to them.

J. Henry Norton—The anti-option bill as it now stands cannot but affect the operations of the Board of Trade and business interests of the country. It will depress prices and thus farmers will suffer. It has not passed the House yet, however, and should it become a law it may be surmised that its character may operate to defeat its purpose.

C. D. Irwin of Irwin, Green & Co.—If Congress should pass a law forbidding people to eat the law would be disgarded. The Board of Trade may be crippled and its methods may have to be changed, but it will go on doing business and speculation will continue. The functions of the Board of Trade have been created by the law of supply and demand. The business of the country will be affected greatly and the farmers will be the chief sufferers by the measure. I think the bill is unconstitutional, and Congress will be called on to repeal it inside of six months.

Francis J. Kennett of Kennett, Hopkins & Co.—Should the anti-option bill become a law and its constitutionality be sustained it would derange and disorganize all the great interests dependent upon the grain and cotton trade of the country. It is claimed by the advocates of the measure that it is being put forward in the interests of the agricultural population, but I believe they would be the greatest sufferers by its enforcement. It is a well-known fact that speculation enhances the value of everything, and any steps taken to curtail speculation will have the opposite effect. If the bill is passed and approved by the President the farmers will be the first to clamor for its repeal. The amount of injury it will do the grain and transportation interests can hardly be estimated.

Secretary George M. Stone—No more nefarious or selfish measure was ever presented to Congress. If the bill passes the House and becomes a law it will authorize legalized assaults not only upon Boards of Trade but upon every feature of our commercial fabric. Demagogues and greedy millers seek to invoke the power of the Federal Government for their own ends. The people will be the first and the largest sufferers, and also the very first to ask for the repeal of such an outrageous law. It is foolish to assert that the enactment of the law will not be disastrous to the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago grain market, which is one of the corner-stones in the city's prosperity. It will be most disastrous.

NO HASTE TO INVESTIGATE WHISKY.

Valuable Time Already Wasted—Mr. Greenhut's Disinterested Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Perhaps the present House will have the pleasure of hearing the results of the whisky trust investigation and perhaps it won't. Its friends among the majority have managed to waste enough time so it is absolutely sure there can be no thorough inquiry. Mr. Bynum has been named as the Chairman of the subcommittee of the Judiciary committee which is to conduct the investigation. He has notified Mr. Burrows that the latter will be given a chance to present his testimony in a day or two. Burrows has witnesses in Illinois and elsewhere whose names he will give the subcommittee with the suggestion that they be summoned to appear before it. Some of them may be brought along in time, but there won't be any haste.

Possibly the subcommittee will strike a lead of its own in the investigation. It might, merely to show the philanthropy of the trust, ask the Ways and Means committee to loan it the letter addressed to Chairman Springer by Mr. Greenhut. This letter bears date Dec. 28, 1892. While written under the guise of a disinterested observer, it is an artful plea for the increase of the whisky tax. Mr. Greenhut, "recognizing the fact that the government needs additional revenue," takes it for granted that a bill increasing the tax on whisky will be framed by the committee. He, therefore, explains the changes that should be made in the law, in case there is an increase, to prevent loss of revenue to the government through illicit distilleries. He asks the outright repeal of the present law in regard to vinegar manufactures.

From this suggestion the letter drifts along into a discussion of what Congress should do about the whisky now in bond. He undertakes to relieve the perplexity by arguing from a disinterested point of view against putting the increased tax on the whiskies now in bond. In conclusion, he remarks that if an increase in tax is contemplated within the next year, it should be done promptly at this session, as no more favorable time than the present can be looked for in the future.

Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas sought to give a tariff twist to the discussion today by introducing a resolution reciting that the whisky trust received protection to the extent of $1.59 a proof gallon on the enhanced rate of duty on foreign spirits imposed by the McKinley law and providing that to stop the "gross favoritism, extortion of money, and adulteration and crime" promoted by the whisky trust the same tax shall hereafter be levied on compounded spirits as on imported alcohol.

INCREASE IN THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Advanced About $3,000,000 During January—Statement for Seven Months.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The public debt during January increased a little more than $3,000,000. This was mainly due to continued heavy pension payments, which for the month amounted to more than $13,000,000, and to the payment of the semi-annual interest charge on the Pacific railroad bonds, amounting to nearly $2,000,000, and which falls due in January. While expenditures during the month were unusually heavy, receipts from all sources were also heavy, running up to about $35,250,000, but still about $4,000,000 less than expenditures.

The debt statement issued from the Treasury Department today shows an increase of $3,105,901 in the debt during the last month. There was a decrease of $722,299 in the non-interest bearing debt. On the other hand the interest-bearing debt was increased a trifle—$580—and the surplus or net cash in the Treasury was lowered $3,827,520 during the last month. The surplus today, including the $100,000,000 gold greenback reserve, aggregates $125,265,068. Treasury gold assets today aggregate $228,598,465, against which there are gold certificate demand liabilities amounting to $136,375,589, leaving a gold balance in the Treasury amounting to $92,222,876, a decrease of $4,789,036 during January. Silver assets aggregate $468,040,081, against which there are silver certificates and silver Treasury note liabilities amounting to $456,092,993, leaving a silver balance of $11,947,088, an increase of about $100,000 during the last month.

The national debt today, less the cash balance in the Treasury, amounts to $838,537,965, of which $588,033,660 is interest bearing debt, made up of $559,669,180 4 per cents and $25,364,500 2 per cent bonds. In round numbers about $510,000,000 of this bonded indebtedness is registered, and $75,000,000 in coupon bonds. Since March 1, 1889, the beginning of the present administration, the bonded indebtedness of the country has decreased $259,072,560, there having been about $138,000,000 4½ and $121,000,000 4 per cent bonds redeemed and canceled.

Government receipts last month in round numbers amounted to $35,209,972, the largest in any one month for more two years, and fully $4,750,000 more than in January, 1892. Customs receipts alone last month were $21,102,476, or $3,500,000 more than in January a year ago, while internal revenue receipts were $500,000 greater than in January, 1892. For the seven months of the current fiscal year or up to Jan. 31, receipts from all sources aggregated $231,063,853, or about $25,000,000 more than during the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. On the other hand expenditures during the seven months of the current fiscal year amounted to $234,556,000, or about $23,000,000 more than during the same months of the preceding year.

The receipt and expenditures in detail during the last seven months of the current fiscal year compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year are shown by the following table:

RECEIPTS.	Seven months current year.	Seven months preceding year.
Customs	$121,678,704	$103,181,627
Internal revenue	96,666,615	88,497,238
National bank deposits	1,809,760	1,760,648
Miscellaneous	10,908,774	12,848,502
Totals	$231,063,853	$206,288,015
EXPENDITURES.		
Civil and miscellaneous	$61,590,496	$59,271,930
War	30,429,291	28,842,752
Navy	16,441,957	17,545,432
Indians	6,299,421	7,448,176
Pensions	93,461,182	71,871,961
National bank fund redemption account	5,801,778	10,428,663
Interest on public debt	20,521,935	16,238,680
Totals	$234,556,060	$211,647,594

POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO LAMAR.

Judges Jackson and Pardee Prominently Mentioned for the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—It is stated that President Harrison is still undecided about Justice Lamar's successor, though he hopes to send in a nomination this week. There is strong pressure for Judge Howell Jackson, who is on the Circuit bench, and if the President should decide to select a Democrat Jackson would probably be the man. The friends of Circuit Judge Don Pardee of Louisiana are making a vigorous effort to have President Harrison appoint him. It is said that Judge Pardee stands a pretty good chance of securing the appointment. Members of the Supreme bench who went to attend Justice Lamar's funeral found that the attorneys of Georgia were in favor of Judge Pardee, provided any Republican were selected. He is an Ohio man and it is thought that it might be possible for this reason to get Senator Brice's support. His war record is also good and is looked to hold in line Republicans who might not be willing to make a fight for his confirmation. Judge Emory Speer of Georgia is receiving favorable consideration.

NO TIDINGS OF THE CITY OF PEKING.

The Steamer Is Now Eight Days Overdue and Anxiety Is Increasing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 1.—There is still no news of the overdue Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking, and the non-arrival of the vessel is causing increased anxiety to those who have friends and relatives on board and also to Pacific Mail officials, although the latter express the opinion that it will come into port all right. It was thought possible that the steamer China, which arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama early this morning, would bring some news of the Peking, but it reports that it saw nothing of the missing steamer and that it spoke to no other vessel which had sighted the Peking. The Peking is now eight days overdue, and it is probable that the Pacific Mail officials will send another steamer in search of it within a few days.

No Coal—No School.

On account of a shortage of coal the Brown School at Wood street and Warren avenue was closed yesterday. A supply was sent out during the day and the doors will be reopened this morning. Reports of the Business Manager of the Board of Education yesterday indicated that six or seven schools were running on short allowance and would be compelled to close unless a supply was received at once. Mr. Gilford has succeeded in making arrangements and will not be compelled to rely much longer on Contractor Corkery.

Cinderella.

LOOKS LIKE A FIZZLE.

THE PANAMA INVESTIGATORS WILL ACCOMPLISH LITTLE.

Two Interests Are Struggling to Control the Scope of the Inquiry—Summons for Col. Thompson Is Considered a Blind—He Again Makes Denial of the Bribery Charges—The Fortifications and Army Appropriation Bills Pass the Senate—Sundry Civil Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Panama investigation is going to be a fizzle. The committee appointed by Speaker Crisp is not really for the purpose of investigating what was done years ago in the American Congress, or what became of the money spent in the United States. The summoning of "Uncle Dick" Thompson from his peaceful home on the Wabash to tell what he does not know about the expenditure of money when he was President of the American section is only a blind. Two interests are struggling fiercely to control the investigation. One is said to be the Pacific Mail and its allied transcontinental roads. The other is the Panama railroad and the San Francisco company which is running in opposition to C. P. Huntington's enterprises. Col. Fellows, the Chairman, is quoted as friendly to the Pacific Mail, while Mr. Geary of California is hostile to that combination and wants the San Francisco company given a showing. It is said that at the meeting of the committee this morning Messrs. Fellows and Geary found themselves at swords points regarding the scope and manner of the investigation. They exchanged remarks which were not in the nature of compliments. The trouble was smoothed over temporarily. The only thing in which the hostile interests seemed to be agreed is that nothing shall be brought out which would help the Nicaragua canal project.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—In an authorized interview Col. R. W. Thompson, ex-President of the American Panama company, gave a detailed account of the operations of the company and the charges of bribery made against it. Regarding the latter he said:

I know nothing of the bribery of any Congressman, big or little, and know of no occasion or reason why any Congressman should have been bribed. The report of the committee was unanimous on the subject, with the exception of Congressman Ben Wilson of West Virginia, who made a minority report. The only occasion for any bribery, if there was such a thing as bribery, was when this Cross resolution was up in the early part of 1881. Of course, if that passed, that was the end of the canal; for the resolution declared it to be the duty of the United States to resist the proposed construction of the canal under the auspices of a foreign power. That was the only occasion for bribery that I can see, and it is certain that there was no bribery at that time nor at any other time, so far as I am aware.

Col. Thompson said that he could not testify to the statement of Lesseps that 12,000,000 francs had been expended by the American company, but he supposed that the books which were now in possession of Charles Colne of Brooklyn, then Secretary of the committee, would show the exact amount and how it was spent. He should insist that Colne be summoned with the books and papers before the committee.

Col. Thompson said that there was not a cent of money that actually passed through the hands of the American committee. A system of checks was used. For instance, as illustration:

Col. Thompson did not pay himself his salary of $24,000 a year (not $25,000, as frequently printed) out of funds in his own hands, as has been intimated in some of the charges. When he drew his salary he drew a check against Seligman & Co. of New York, the same as if he had a personal deposit there, and the money was paid on it. This check Seligman & Co. would send across to their Paris bank, and it was cashed there out of the French funds. That was the system used. The American committee did not itself have a dollar. They drew upon the Paris funds in this manner for all the expenditures that they incurred for the dredges, locomotives, cars, etc., that were built and shipped or towed to the isthmus. They did not know how much money was used in France. Sufficient to say, their orders were honored. He himself had voluntarily reduced his own salary from $24,000 to $12,000 a year.

Regarding the statement that a French committee of stockholders came over to this country some months ago and submitted a list of questions to Col. Thompson in the endeavor to find out how the American money was spent, and that the French committee could not get any satisfaction out of Col. Thompson and returned to France in disgust, Col. Thompson said that about the last of October or the first part of November he received a series of fourteen questions from the French Consul at Chicago, who had received them from the French Consul at New York, who had in turn received them from his government. The questions related more particularly to the purchase of the Panama railroad company by the Panama Canal company, which the Frenchmen seemed to think was made at an extravagant price. Col. Thompson answered the questions fully and subscribed them before a notary public and sent them to the French Consul at Chicago. These answers were intended for the French tribunal, then about to begin its sensational probing into Panama affairs, and they are in Paris for purposes known only to the French Government. He declined to give out these questions or answers for publication.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—The proposed Congressional investigation in Washington into the expenditures of the American Panama Canal committee has excited keen interest in Bogota and Panama. If the investigation is pushed it is expected that sensational revelations will be made concerning the operations of several promoters of the Nicaragua Canal enterprise.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

Fortifications and Army Measures Pass the Senate—Sundry Civil in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Good progress in the practical legislative work of the Senate was made today. Immediately after the routine morning business the Committee on Appropriations asserted its right of precedence and maintained it up to the time of adjournment. It even refused to yield to the urgent appeal of Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) to let him report a substitute for the House bill on the quarantine question and to have action upon it.

The fortification bill was the first of the general bills to come up and it was passed. The army appropriation bill was passed with but one amendment—increasing the monthly pay of Sergeants of the army. The District of Columbia bill came next. All the committee amendments were agreed to, except one that was reserved for action tomorrow, looking to the erection of a $500,000 municipal building in Washington City, and the bill went over.

Mr. Felton sent to the Clerk's desk and had read resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., hailing with satisfaction the friendly offer to be made by the Hawaiian Government to cede the islands to the United States and urging prompt acceptance of the proposed cession.

It was referred.

The attention of the House today was centered upon the item of the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating $16,000,000 for carrying on the contracts already entered into for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The jurisdictional authority of the Committee on Appropriations was called into question. The objection was overruled, and the House adjourned without finally acting on the bill.

SILVER A THORN IN CLEVELAND'S SIDE

If He Carries Out His Threat There Will Be an Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—President Cleveland is threatening an extra session if the silver purchase law is not repealed. This means either there will be an extra session or the President-elect will think better of his threat, for there will be no silver legislation by the present Congress.

Don Dickinson is the bearer of the news. Don has been at it all day, interviewing Democratic Senators and the leaders in the House, including Speaker Crisp. He holds a big ugly club in the shape of patronage which is expected to bring Democratic members to time. It is a moving tale the Michigan ambassador has to tell about Cleveland's anxiety over the business conditions of the country if the silver purchases are not stopped forthwith. Some of the Republicans have been cruel enough to suggest that if Mr. Cleveland is so anxious about the financial situation he should send his emissaries out to the States where the Democrats and Populists are strengthening the free coinage men by electing Senators pledged to support that policy.

Mr. Gorman and others of Mr. Cleveland's representatives are doing their best to clear the way for the admission of a Kansas man, Judge Martin, who is pronounced for the unlimited and unconditional coinage of silver. If he gets in he will replace the Republican Senator Perkins, who voted against free silver. In Wyoming Mr. Cleveland's lieutenants are scheming to displace Senator Warren, who was against free silver, by a Populist-Democrat who will be pledged to support it. In California Senator Felton, who voted against free coinage, will be succeeded by Judge White, who is elected through Populist help and is understood to be a rampant silver man. The same condition exists in other States.

Should Mr. Cleveland really call an extra session to legislate on silver he would find the free coinage ranks in the next Senate have been greatly strengthened by the Democrat-Populist deals. Patronage could not change this condition. It will confront his administration at the threshold.

The Republican members of the Senate, under the direction of Mr Sherman, have completed a poll of the Senate on the proposed repeal of the Sherman silver act of 1890. The poll was made by Senators Chandler and Dixon, and it is said that the result is not at all satisfactory to those who have looked forward to the possible repeal of the act. According to common report these Senators have discovered that there are only about eight members on the Democratic side who can be depended upon to vote for the repeal, and that the result is even more discouraging on the Republican side. There are some Senators, and in this class Mr. Platt is placed, who are in favor of or who would vote for the repeal if the measure came to a vote, but who will not vote to bring the matter under consideration. It is also understood that there is a majority of seven or eight on the Republican side of the chamber against bringing the measure to a vote.

WASHINGTON NEWS IN GENERAL.

Supt. Bell May Take His Choice of Resigning or Being Removed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Supt. Bell can take his choice between resigning or being removed. The last word his friends had to say for him was heard by Assistant Secretary Lamberton before passing on the papers which Secretary Foster had referred to him. The appeal did not change the Assistant Secretary's views, and he reported to the Secretary his conclusions. Nothing has been found of a criminal nature or which could subject Mr. Bell to prosecution, but in the opinion of Judge Lamberton the charges about his looseness in letting contracts, so that other contractors knew what was bid by their rivals, are sustained, and he is not the right sort of a man to remain in charge of government work. Secretary Foster has accepted the conclusions of his assistant, and if Mr. Bell's resignation is not soon received he will be removed.

No Biography of Blaine Authorized.

The following is published by request:

"No. 17 MADISON PLACE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The published advertisements of many 'Biographies of James G. Blaine,' pretending to be 'authentic and authoritative,' compel me to state that no biography or life and works of Mr. Blaine is authorized or approved by myself or by any member of Mr. Blaine's family; that no manuscript by Mr. Blaine or any private letter or paper of Mr. Blaine's or any material for biography has been given out to any one. If in the future any 'authentic' or 'authorized' biography should be prepared by competent authors, it will be authenticated and authorized by myself.

"HARRIET S. BLAINE."

Hawaii More Important than Bering Sea.

Bering Sea arbitration affairs will have to take a back seat for a short time owing to the Hawaiian problem. Secretary of State Foster has canceled the date upon which he proposes to sail for Paris to meet his fellow-Commissioners. All his arrangements had been made to start for the continent the 8th inst., and the necessary papers had been prepared by which Mr. Wharton was designated to act as Secretary of State for the remainder of the Harrison administration. Talk has been renewed that ex-Minister E. J. Phelps of Vermont is to be made Secretary of State, and in that event Mr. Cleveland will appoint Judge Gresham as the successor of Mr. Phelps on the commission.

Appointments of Postmasters Confirmed.

The Senate today confirmed these appointments of Postmasters:

Illinois—Thaddeus O Jones, Auburn Park.

South Dakota—Alexander D. Marriott, Pierre; Orator H. Lacroft, Clarkville.

National Capital Brevities.

The Commissioner of Patents has submitted his annual report to Congress. The urgent need of more space is again dwelt upon, and a recommendation for an increased force of examiners is made.

The Republican Senatorial caucus this morning decided to put the Territory of Arizona on the same footing with the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Utah, which at a previous caucus they decided to admit to the Union.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from Chicago, where he has concluded the tests of the effect of the treatment of lumpy jaw. Secretary Rusk states that this completes the test and demonstrates the perfect success of the experiment.

Cinderella.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Lexington—E. D. Tomkinson, Bermuda, W. I.; W. A. Magee, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. G. E. Rice, Denver, Colo.; Miss M. E. Wheeler, Marshall, Mich.; J. E. Eiker, Knoxville; J. P. Lewis, F. H. Hail, Lake Forest; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Fee, Allegheny, Pa.; Mrs. George Foster and Miss Foster, Cincinnati; J. F. Spencer, St. Louis; George D. Sands, Montgomery, Ala.; Louis Deprez and Mlle. Deprez, New Orleans, La.

Grand Pacific—D. F. Wilcox, Quincy; T. R. Morgan Jr., Alliance, O.; Dr. J. E. Plouf, San Francisco; Capt. D. Torrey, New York; James McCrea, Philadelphia; W. H. Smith, Buffalo; J. J. Mitchell, St. Louis; S. R. Murphy, Belfast; Mrs. Anna Smith, Springfield, Ill.; John P. Foster, Boston.

Sherman—P. Kelly, Columbus, O.; P. H. Morrissey, Galesburg, Ill.; W. C. Garrad, D. J. and P. J. Ryan, Springfield, Ill.; F. Overbeck, Cincinnati, O.; J. W. Hughes, Toledo; Frank Hart, Detroit; C. M. Corcoran, Duluth, Minn.

Palmer House—W. H. Gour and brother, Windsor, Ill.; C. H. Jones, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Malone, Lampasas, Tex.; John Camphier, Springfield, Ill; W. Doolittle, Tacoma; G. Lindsay, Winnipeg; J. Wylie, Toronto, Ont.

Auditorium—J. B. Calro, Washington, D. C.; G. G. Major, Toledo, O.; C. B. Beach, Cleveland, O.; E. Maxwell, Seattle; W. Johnson and wife, Louisville, Ky.; Wallace Franklin, Grand Rapids; G. S. Phipps, Pendleton, Ind.

Tremont—W. T. Herbt, Detroit; G. R. Rood, B. C. Gales, E. J. Leach, Boston, Mass.; B. A. Thompson, C. M. Valentine, M. S. Jager, D. M. Alla, and R. J. Lee, New York; O. T. Luce, Kansas City; H. L. Dixon, Pittsburg, Pa.

Great Northern—J. H. Baum, Willisville, O.; C. W. Chamberlain, Boston; H. D. Marble, Cleveland, O.; C. F. Wren, Whitewater, Minn.; W. Cory, Council Bluffs; J. H. Gordon, Memphis, Tenn.; E. B. Spriggs, Cleveland.

Victoria—W. M. Farbein, New York; J. Burkee, Grand Rapids; Samuel Disston, Philadelphia; G. O. Humphrey, Duluth; T. H. Webster, Brooklyn; Fred T. Moran, Detroit; S. A. Stephens, Providence, R. I.

Wellington—J. B. Warrlin, Cleveland, O.; A. Chindsay, Detroit; James Hopkins, St. Louis; Charles W. Ogden, San Antonio; B. L. McVey, Grand Rapids.

Metropole—Mrs. Watkins, Michigan; D. S. Kidder, Evanston; George S. Pindle, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Hulbert, New York.

Leland—L. Luther, New York; Horace Elliott, Horace Dollarhide, W. S. Wells, Ezra Blair, Paris, Ill.; C. J. Gundlach, St. Louis.

Richelieu—A. B. Collins, Colorado Springs; Mrs. H. Swinton, Cleveland; John B. Cozzens, New York: Emil Fischer, New York.

Depot Rental Determined in Court.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Judge Willis of the District Court today rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the case entitled the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway against the St. Paul Union Depot company. At the time the Minnesota and Northern railway entered St. Paul they made application to the Union Depot company to run their trains into the Union Depot on the same terms as the six other roads which were running trains in there, which would amount to an annual rental of $58,333.33. The depot company refused. Judge Willis today decided that $58,333 rental is sufficient.

Sudden Death of a Bridegroom.

NEW ULM, Minn., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Charles Pingel of Milford was married yesterday to Bertha Gise, who arrived from Germany two weeks ago on a ticket bought with his money on condition that she would become his wife. This was agreed to after some reluctance on the part of the girl's relatives here. Last evening after the wedding supper Pingel complained of feeling unwell and was taken to his room. He kept growing worse and despite the efforts of physicians died at 7:30 this morning. Coroner Rothenburg of Springfield was telegraphed for and an inquest will be held.

Cinderella.

GROVER IS ANNOYED.

HAWAIIAN DEVELOPMENTS IRRITATE THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

He Expected to Cut a Prominent Figure in Settling the Affair, and Is Piqued Because the Harrison Administration Will Have the Job—Cleveland Desires to Have Judge Gresham in His Cabinet—Whitney's Political Power Causing Much Ill-Will—Tammany Men Angry.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Had Don Dickinson known Thursday last those things which the press dispatches made public Friday he would probably have deferred his trip to Chicago for a few days. His quick return from Chicago by the swiftest train, his long interview with Mr. Cleveland yesterday, and his immediate departure for Washington were movements occasioned by other things than the exigencies of Cabinet making.

When Mr. Dickinson took up his newspaper on his way to Chicago last week and saw that a revolution had occurred at the Sandwich Islands, and that Commissioners representative of the provisional government had arrived at San Francisco on their way to Washington seeking annexation, Mr. Dickinson was amazed and chagrined. He finished his Chicago business, which certainly had to do with Judge Gresham's relations to the incoming administration, as speedily as possible, changed all his plans, and returned to New York to consult with Cleveland, not about Cabinet matters, but concerning this matter of annexation.

Dickinson's plans have been completely upset by this news, and Cleveland himself has been not a little disappointed that the revolution should have occurred at this time, when it was fully expected that it would not take place until some time in the spring. Last fall those who were behind the curtain which concealed the secret movement of the campaign from the public glare were made aware that Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Whitney, and a few others, who were very close to the candidate and who were confident of his election, were rejoicing over the probability that Mr. Cleveland would have an opportunity to do something quite as brilliant as that stroke of diplomacy by which we secured Alaska, and as dramatic, if not as important, as the purchase of Louisiana or the accession of Florida. It was to be a brilliant coup, suddenly revealed, relied upon to give great prestige to Cleveland's administration, and in the popular approval which it was felt would follow it would be easy to carry through such measures of tariff and financial reform as Mr. Cleveland had in view.

Cleveland himself was kept well informed of this matter, and the inference is that Democrats of high standing were in communication of some sort with the representatives of the Popular party at Honolulu. Mr. Cleveland, notwithstanding the cautious denial recently published of any interest or any knowledge of this matter, was nevertheless enthusiastic in his expressions of approval when the plan was revealed to him last fall.

Some Names Occurred to Him.

He even went so far as to turn over in his mind the names of men whom he would appoint as Commissioners to represent the United States Government. It is fair to infer that Mr. Dickinson himself was to be one of these men.

All of these things were kept a profound secret, and it is only since the premature step of the revolutionists has become known here that some hints of this secret have been received. Mr. Cleveland was amazed and greatly annoyed when he received the news of the revolution and the coming of the representatives of the provisional government. His judgment was that his friends had been over-reached, that the present administration had been informed of the purposes of the revolutionists, and that skillful diplomacy had been exerted to cause this important step to be taken before the expiration of the present administration. That also was the judgment of Mr. Dickinson, and his hurried trip to Washington may possibly lead to something of procrastination in Congress, so that, after all, the negotiations may be consummated by the new administration.

However, the prestige which would attach to Mr. Cleveland's administration, if this diplomacy had been suddenly made public, and annexation or a protectorate established, is not now possible, and some of those here who have been informed of Mr. Cleveland's views think that he may not be disposed to permit any delay which might imperil the interests of the government. If Mr. Dickinson believes that delay will cost us the prize he is not likely to advocate it, but if he thinks that no danger or loss will attend delay until after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration he may counsel the Democratic members of Congress to procrastinate.

There is no doubt here now that Mr. Cleveland's conjecture is correct, and that the present administration was informed some time ago that revolution was pending and when it came the United States would be asked to accept the islands. Although this great prize has been, in a measure, lost to the Cleveland administration, yet it is believed that no partisan consideration will be allowed to stand in the way of acquisition in some shape by the United States of these important islands. The impression here is that if it be true that President Harrison prefers a protectorate rather than actual annexation such policy on his part will be due to his belief that in that way can relations be most swiftly and easily established, and, moreover, the relations will be such as would give Great Britain the least ground for protest.

Dickinson and Gresham.

A report has prevailed among politicians here that Mr. Dickinson, in his interview with Judge Gresham, carried a message from Cleveland assuring the Judge that no confirmation of any nomination President Harrison may send in as Justice Lamar's successor can be secured, and that Gresham's name will be sent in by Mr. Cleveland soon after the 4th of March. Judge Gresham can have a Cabinet place, and Mr. Cleveland believes that it would be a fine stroke of politics to secure him. But Gresham hesitates while Cleveland urges.

It is also a public report that Mr. Cleveland has continued to urge Mr. Dickinson to accept the post of Attorney-General, and offered him no other place in the Cabinet. On the contrary, Mr. Cleveland has received Dickinson's declination as final, and when he asked him to come into the Cabinet he said to him that he could take no department except the Treasury, for which Mr. Carlisle was peculiarly qualified.

The dispatch sent by the Hawaiian Commissioners to Mr. Whitney is one of the evidences of the understanding which was reached last fall, which has miscarried, to the great chagrin of Mr. Cleveland and his friends. Financiers say to one another when they meet, "Does it not seem to you that Mr. Whitney is spreading out a great deal?" And there have been other evidences that some of those interested in the greater business enterprises with which Mr. Whitney's name has been associated have been seeking extensive capital. It was reported today that only yesterday commissions as high as 2½ per cent were paid for loans, and the Sage-Gould crowd in Manhattan Elevated do not hesitate to suggest that it requires the finest credit, abundant capital, and the highest business capacity fully to sustain some of these great business interests.

Jealous of Whitney.

It is quite possible, however, that these stories about which all financiers are now talking may have been started by persons who desire to impair Mr. Whitney's political influence. It is one of the stories of the street that Mr. Cleveland himself has received suggestions from more than one source that it might be unwise to lend too ready an ear to any business-man who has such great and varied business interests to protect as Mr. Whitney has; but there is an impression in circles entirely out of political touch that if Mr. Whitney has any Nemesis it was created by Jay Gould. The relations between Gould and Whitney, which were once intimate, became strained a few years ago, and the feeling among those who are well informed is that Gould's evil purposes have passed as a heritage to Russell Sage and George Gould. If these men have not such purposes, then they are talking with something of indiscretion. They have, perhaps, revealed greater suggestion of it since the recent New York and Northern deal. That property, which was controlled by Whitney and his friends, passed at a high price into the hands of Pierpont Morgan, who received it for the Manhattan Elevated as he supposed. But Mr. Morgan ran up against the barricade of Russell Sage's iron will and angry temper and George Gould's defiance. The friends of these men say that they do not propose to allow the elevated property to be used to ease Mr. Whitney of any embarrassments, and it has been announced with emphasis by these friends that Gould and Sage will stand together in defiance of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Whitney. The Gould-Sage interest does not believe that Whitney has sold the road outright to Morgan, but that he has instead given Mr. Morgan an option on it, Morgan being altogether too shrewd to buy the property outright until he was sure the Manhattan people would take it. If any one wants to get an exhibition of Mr. Sage's power in the use of vigorous English, or his capacity to express passion, they need only to suggest to him that Mr. Whitney is to receive good Manhattan stock or securities for the comparatively worthless securities of the New York and Northern. Salvini himself could not suggest superb passion more impressively than Mr. Sage has done when this assertion has been made to him. If there is to be a struggle between Mr. Whitney and Mr. Morgan on the one side and the Sage-Gould crowd upon the other, it will be a battle between men of great courage, superior capacity, and splendid resources.

The Elevated and Tammany.

Some of the Tammany leaders are complaining bitterly of Mr. Whitney, and so are some of the society leaders as well, although the probability is that they do him great injustice. On tips said to have been furnished by those near Whitney, the Tammany crowd went in and bought "Whisky" when it was at its highest quotation, and of course have been in misery for the last ten days. Something shrewder than this operation, however, was done by the Manhattan people. They permitted Tammany leaders of his standing to get the impression that Manhattan Elevated was going to 200 and everybody in Tammany who could raise enough money to put up for margins bought elevated when it was about at its highest point. Then came the slump and these men complained bitterly. Whereupon the elevated people said to them in effect: "It is really worth 200. Hang on to it and you will come out all right." "But we cannot carry it," these men said. "O, well, we will carry your stock for you," was the reply, and thus by the cheap and easy method of carrying this stock the Manhattan people feel safe against any hostile legislation.

I called the attention of Chauncey M. Depew this morning to the address issued by the Irish National League condemning Gladstone's home-rule bill as inadequate and insincere. Mr. Depew while in England last summer was on terms of intimacy with the leaders of the Gladstone party so that he became aware of the purposes and perils of Gladstone. He said:

It seems to me that the friends of home rule for Ireland should be very careful about any steps they now take. Mr. Gladstone's majority is made up of English, Welsh, and Scotch Radicals, who are willing to give Ireland one more chance for home rule. But if the Irish themselves will not accept it then these English, Welsh, and Scotch Radicals will say, "We have given Ireland its opportunity and it has rejected it. We can do no more." And if Mr. Gladstone appeals to the country upon that the English, Welsh, and Scotch Radicals will be sustained. The home-rule bill is necessarily a compromise measure. Mr. Gladstone cannot hold his majority for a radical measure, and the friends of Ireland should understand that he is offering them the best that they can obtain. If they reject now it is my opinion that English Liberals believe that home rule for Ireland is dead for a hundred years.

HOLLAND.

Cinderella.

FOR A SCHOOL OF ART AND INDUSTRY.

Project to Establish One in Chicago—Meeting Tomorrow Night.

Preliminary steps will be taken at a meeting of the Art Industry Association of Chicago at Orpheus Hall in the Schiller Theater Building this evening toward the establishment of an art industry school. It is thought this can best be accomplished by bringing before the public the objects of the association. The establishment of a school of industrial art was one of the primary objects of the association when it was formed, and the aims of the organization as set forth in the constitution are as follows:

To unite painters, sculptors, architects, artistic ironworkers, draftsmen, etchers, decorators, engravers, and artistic embroiderers, authors of art literature, photographers, industrials—in short, all those whose vocation is connected with art.

To intimately unite art and the industries connected therewith, for mutual advancement and benefit.

To establish an exhibition which will be illustrative of American art and industry at Chicago.

To eventually issue a publication which will represent and further the interests of the industrial arts especially.

To establish a school of industrial arts for the education of younger people, to form classes for artistic improvement, and to arrange for lectures on scientific subjects pertaining to the industrial arts.

This association will place itself in communication with similar societies outside of Chicago, also with papers pertaining to the industrial arts, so as to keep American industrial arts in contact with those abroad.

The association shall endeavor to further the intellectual progress of and social intercourse among its members.

F. A. Winslow is the President of the new association and has been active in the movement. Max Friederang, the artist, is the founder of the movement in Chicago and it was he who first advocated organization. The primary object is art education—not of the members alone but the general public—and it is believed this can best be accomplished by the establishment of a school similar to the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. It is the object of the Chicago people to establish a school the results of which will be a little more practical and direct than the Pratt Institute. The education will be both theoretical and practical. The theoretical part will consist in instruction in the sciences underlying the arts, and the practical in direct instruction and lectures. Special work in shops in all the departments of art industry and by coöperation with architects, engineers, and manufacturers in art industrial lines will be provided.

It is the purpose of the association to commence as early as possible. The association has already received an offer from the Armour Institute, through the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, by which the classes can meet at the institute in the evening. It is also the intention of the association to establish a museum.

Offers of a pecuniary nature have already been made to the association for the establishment of the school. These propositions will become definite as soon as the proper steps toward organization have been taken. The meeting this evening will be addressed by F. A. Winslow, M. Mangasarian, Lucy Fitch Perkins, Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Dankman Adler, and E. F. L. Gauss.

Cinderella.

ENGLISHMEN NOT WANTED IN JAPAN.

Legislature Petitioned to Expel All Britishers from the Country.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Feb. 1.—A petition signed by eighty-eight persons has been presented to the House of Representatives asking that all Britishers be expelled from the country. The native papers are very bitter against the Britishers. The collision between the Japanese man-of-war Chisima and the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Ravenna, in which the warship was sunk and her crew drowned, has caused considerable ill-feeling. Notwithstanding the fact that an inquiry cleared the Ravenna from all blame, it is said that the Japanese Government will bring an action for damages against the steamship company. The Japanese pilot who was in charge of the Ravenna is being tried for manslaughter.

The government refuses to accede to the reductions made by the House in the expenditure budget. Dissolution of Parliament is expected as the result.

Wanted the Mayor to Stand Back.

Mayor Washburne refused yesterday to discuss his encounter Tuesday night with Police Officer Allen. The patrolman was detailed to preserve order at a fire on Wabash avenue, and ordered the crowd to stand back. Mayor Washburne refused to obey. Allen, not knowing the Mayor, persisted in his order until the Mayor revealed his identity. The latter is credited with then threatening to investigate the officer's record.

NO FURNACES BOUGHT.

FINANCE COMMITTEE SLOW ABOUT GARBAGE CREMATORY.

It Has Made No Arrangements for the Consumption of City Refuse—A Prolonged Delay Likely—Dr. Ware's Opinion—Contracts for Canal Work Are Let—Commissioners Discuss the Dunning Fire—Objections to the Tax Levy Limit Not Sound.

No effort seems to have been made on the part of the Finance committee to purchase Engle garbage furnaces for the city. This furnace is the one that is in successful operation in so many cities and is the one recommended by Health Commissioner Ware. Two of these furnaces are being put in at the World's Fair grounds now for the purpose of burning the garbage that will accumulate there next summer. Dr. Ware said yesterday that he did not know why the Finance committee had not negotiated with the company.

"I doubt whether they could get any of these furnaces put in inside of six months," he said. "The agent told me three months ago that if the city placed an order for six furnaces they could not be put in before spring."

The furnace of the Chemical Garbage Reduction company, which the committee has authorized to be built, is a peculiar contrivance. It consists of two cylinders twenty-five feet long by six feet in diameter, built in solid masonry. Each cylinder will hold fifty or sixty tons of garbage and has a hopper on top that will hold a wagon load of garbage. These are filled and then closed, and by means of a slide the contents are dropped into the furnace. The fuel used is the gas created by the burning garbage. After the fire has been started by wood or coal and the gas commences to generate it is carried by means of pipes to a condenser and from this condenser back to the furnace where it is used as fuel.

CONTRACTS FOR CANAL WORK LET.

Provisions Are Made for Excavating Two of the Four Sections.

The Drainage Board at its meeting yesterday awarded the contract for Sections C and E of the canal lying between Willow Springs and Summit. Section C falls to the Western Dredging and Improvement company at its bid of $445,066. Section E was given to Streeter & Kenefick at their bid of $501,455.

Chairman Cooley of the Joint Committee on Engineering and Finance reported that the members had carefully considered the bids opened at the last meeting for doing the digging between Willow Springs and Summit. The lowest bidders in Sections C and E they found to be the concerns mentioned, and the lowest in Sections A and B L. D. Conner & Co., whose bid on Section A is $772,526 and on Section B $371,601. The Western Dredging and Improvement company and Streeter & Kenefick had furnished acceptable bonds and it was therefore recommended that these contracts be closed and the work let.

By a little work the board secured unexpected conditions in letting the contracts. The bids were sent in under two propositions, the first calling for a removal of the spoil to a designated place and piling it up there; the second called for the removal of the spoil to any place selected by the contractor. The bids under the first proposition were much higher than under the latter. The land through which Secs. C and E run is low and the Drainage Board proposed to the lowest bidder to distribute the spoil to a uniform depth over the low land. Upon the motion to let the contracts Commissioner Kelly called for a reading of the clause requiring the contractors to work their men eight hours and the section of the law which is incorporated in each contract was read.

There was no further discussion of the question and the vote was taken to let the contracts. Commissioner Cooley announced that Conner & Co. would be ready to furnish proper bonds for doing the work on Sections A and B by today, and an adjournment was taken until 1 o'clock this afternoon for that purpose.

Chief Engineer Williams sent in a new personal bond of $30,000 signed by David B. Lyman and James D. Becket, and asked that it be substituted for the one first presented. The request was granted. His requisitions for renting division headquarters between Willow Springs and Summit at an expense not to exceed $20 per month; for $400 for painting the new building at Sag; and for $200 for building a foot bridge across the canal at Mount Forrest were allowed. Attorney Carter was given permission to hire a man at a salary not to exceed $125 a month for the purpose of serving subpœnas in the cases before the Will County courts.

DISCUSSED THE DUNNING FIRE.

Deferred Meeting of the County Board Public Service Committee Held.

The County Board Public Service committee, cheated out of its regular meeting Tuesday by the fire in the engine-house at Dunning, met in special session yesterday afternoon. The facilities for fighting fire at the Insane Asylum and Poorhouse were the chief topic discussed. Commissioner Kelly asked that the Committee on City Relations be directed to confer with the city authorities to see if some arrangements could be made to get the water mains extended to Dunning.

Commissioner O'Connell asked that two more members be added to the Committee on City Relations. This was done and the special committee now consists of Commissioners Allen, Kelly, Byrne, Hoffmann, and Edmanson.

The County Architect was directed to prepare plans and specifications for finishing the Criminal Court Building and also for connecting the electric wires of the new County Hospital pavilion with the dynamos. He was also directed to at once notify E. Slattery & Son, contractors for the mason work of that pavilion, to remove all condemned cement floors and replace the same in accordance with the specifications and to complete all the work covered by their contract before Feb. 15.

The Commissioners agree to visit the Illinois Industrial Training School for Girls at South Evanston today and to visit St. Mary's Industrial School for Girls next Monday morning. After these visits the division of the appropriation for these schools will be decided upon.

ALDERMEN'S FEAR UNFOUNDED.

Their Objections to the Tax Limit Said to Be Groundless.

Some of the Aldermen about the City Hall yesterday expressed themselves as of the opinion that, even if the Legislature did change the limit of taxation for municipal purposes from 2 per cent of the assessed valuation to 3, it would not help Chicago out this year, as the assessment had been made and a portion of the tax levy already collected. Corporation Counsel Miller, at the direction of the Council, had looked into the legal feature of the question and had informally stated that the 2 per cent limitation was a statutory and not a constitutional provision, and that the Legislature had the right to amend the act under which Chicago obtained its charter.

It seems that the fear expressed by the Aldermen is not well founded. Mr. Miller said, when the objection was presented to him, that while in reality the city would spend this year the levy of 1892, the theory of the law was that it would spend the levy of 1893.

"The Council," continued Mr. Miller, "will pass an appropriation bill between this time and April 1, and some time in the summer will pass an ordinance which will include the appropriations providing for the tax levy. As soon as the levy is made, if it is discovered that the money on hand will not carry the city through the year, it will be an easy matter to raise a sufficient sum. Money can always be borrowed on the tax levy. I have not looked into the question of whether there will be enough to carry the city through, but the taxes for 1893 will commence to come in by Dec. 1, and no doubt will meet any deficiency there might be. While the theory is that the city will spend this year's levy it does not, because it has to have a capital upon which to do business."

HE HAD JURISDICTION

JUDGE COLLINS' DEIMEL CASE DECISION IS REVERSED.

The Appellate Court Holds That His Tribunal Could Hear the Various Complaints and That He Is in Error Because He Dismissed Them—A Review of the Celebrated Commercial and Legal Tangle—Other Opinions Handed Down—Court News and the Record.

Judge Collins' decision in the celebrated Deimel case was reversed by the Appellate Court yesterday. Judge Collins rendered an opinion dismissing the various complaints on the ground that his court had no jurisdiction, in effect reversing a prior decision made by himself. The Appellate Court reverses this final opinion and asserts that Judge Collins' court did have jurisdiction of the proceedings and that he committed error in dismissing the same. The history of the case is as follows:

Deimel Bros., wholesale dealers in furniture in this city, failed Jan. 6, 1890. That day Simon Deimel, one of the firm, filed a friendly bill against his brothers, who were his partners, alleging that the firm was insolvent and asking for a receiver. His brothers entered their immediate appearance without service of summons, admitted the allegations of the bill, and consented to the immediate appointment of a receiver. Frank A. Helmer was so appointed, but a few days thereafter resigned and Thomas Parker Jr. was appointed his successor by Judge Collins. Thereupon a hot contest was made by the creditors of the defunct firm. It appeared that the firm had since June 1, 1889, created an indebtedness of over $500,000, and on the day of its failure had assets not exceeding $100,000 in sight. The natural inquiry of the creditors was: "Where had the assets gone?" A reference was had to Master in Chancery Boyeson to take evidence upon the petition of the creditors. At the same time some of the creditors filed a separate creditors' suit in the Circuit Court, upon which evidence was contemporaneously taken. To that creditors' suit the Deimels, their wives, their father-in-law, Leopold Miller; Herman Schaffner & Co., and others were made parties defendant. It appeared from the evidence that the Deimels had made an arrangement with their bankers, Schaffner & Co., June 1, 1889, to turn over to them all of the accounts which they, the Deimels, might thereafter create in their business. Such transfer was kept a secret and in the meanwhile the Deimels proceeded to collect the accounts and use the proceeds thereof without accounting therefor to the bank, the same as if such transfer had not been made. Beginning in November, 1889, the Deimels stored large quantities of merchandise in Sibley's warehouse and hypothecated warehouse receipts with their bank. Jan. 6, when the firm failed, it appeared that Schaffner & Co. had a claim against the firm for $190,000, consisting of direct and contingent liabilities of the firm to the bank. To secure that sum the bank claimed and had possession of all the outstanding accounts of the firm, of all warehouse property, and other securities. It also appeared in evidence that the Deimels had extracted within ninety days prior to their failure, $78,000 of merchandise and money for which they refused to account, and had also turned over securities to their relatives, including their father-in-law and their brother, Ignatz Deimel. The creditors made a vigorous attack upon the transactions of the bank and the relatives, claiming that the same were fraudulent and void as to creditors.

Jan. 10, 1890, the taking of evidence began before the Master and continued until Feb. 25 of the same year, when an application was heard by Judge Collins for an order on the bank and the other defendants to turn over the property transferred to them by the insolvent firm. The hearing lasted a week, and at its conclusion the court decreed that the transactions attacked by the creditors were fraudulent as to them, and that the property in possession of the defendants should be turned over to the receiver. The issues not being completely made up the decree of the Circuit Court was merely interlocutory. Subsequently further testimony was taken before the Master, covering a period of nearly six months. Then the case came on for final hearing before Judge Collins Sept. 22, 1891, and was on hearing for two months. The court took the case under advisement, and July 7, 1892, seven months thereafter, rendered an opinion dismissing the various complaints on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, thus in effect reversing his prior decision. Nearly 3,000 pages of testimony were taken in the case. During all this protracted period large fees were paid out of the estate as well as by the creditors to the counsel who were conducting the litigation for the creditors and the receiver. A large part of the Chicago bar from time to time appeared in the litigation.

In an opinion by Judge Gary attorneys are warned to be more careful in drawing declarations in personal injury suits. The case in point was one brought by Ernst Funk against Caroline Piper. Because the declaration in the case did not show a sufficient cause of action the judgment was reversed and the cause remanded. "In all cases," according to the opinion, "the declaration for negligence must show such facts as by law make it a duty to do the thing neglected."

The following Appellate Court opinions were handed down yesterday:

4,584—Libby, McNeill & Libby vs. Michael Scherman. Affirmed.
4,604—George Sigors vs. Chicago, Madison and Northern railway company. Affirmed.
4,610—The City vs. Valentine Afeld. Reversed and remanded.
4,550—A. D. S. Bell et al. vs. Walter P. Warren. Reversed and remanded.
4,607—Elmer E. Wightman vs. Harrison Tucker et al. Affirmed.
4,589—Benjamin F. Danies et al. vs. Samuel C. Nessler. Appellant remit $150 or judgment reversed.
4,603—Home Library Association vs. Ross T. Witherow. Reversed and remanded.
4,619—Caleb Goodwin et al. vs. Alexander Bishop. Affirmed.
4,580—William P. White vs. Eliza J. White. Affirmed.
4,631—Sarah D. Meyers vs. Marshall Field et al. Affirmed.
4,593—E. Funk vs. Caroline Piper. Reversed.
4,639—William H. Johnson et al. vs. Charles F. Miller et al. Reversed with instructions.

Court Notes.

Tuesday's court record, as published, made it appear that a $25,000 suit had been filed against J. F. Dalton by V. Falkenau and Brother. The case was instead that of Charles Stenberg vs. Victor Lewis Falkenau and J. F. Dalton. The litigation arises out of difficulty over a contract for the work on the Congress street annex of the Auditorium.

Theodore G. Peters bought $4,000 worth of stock in the Nenfeld Manufacturing company shortly before it failed, and in a bill asks the Circuit Court to release him from the obligation of paying for it. The complainant states that he bought the stock on the representation by Nathan Nenfeld that the concern was sound and doing a paying business. To secure the payment he executed a mortgage on his land and does not want it foreclosed.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,740—Correction—Charles Stenberg vs. Victor and Louis Falkenau and J. V. Dalton. Case, $25,000. Waters & Blaisdell, attys.—22,742—The Johnathan Mills Mfg. Co. vs. B. A. Eckart and James Swan. Bill for injct. and acct. of losses sust. by infgt. of pat. Poole and Brown, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

145,710—N. G. Holland vs. H. C. Tyler. Conf. of judgt., $592.83. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.
145,711—Samuel E. Gebbe vs. Paul Maschur & Co. Asst., $1,000. Aldrich, Payne & Defrees, attys.
145,712—John Schwayer et al. vs. W. J. Sturtz. Conf. of judgt., $249.30. Kerr & Barr, attys.
145,713—George Fearns vs. Porter Boiler Mfg. Co. Case, $15,000. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.
145,714—Tony Engberg, admr., vs. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company. Case, $5,000. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.
145,715—Michael Martin vs. Maybelle Apartment Co. Appeal.
145,716—Alwine Muth et al. vs. Vaclav Vrchota et al. Bill of foreclosure. Frank Ives, solr.
145,717—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co. vs. City of Chicago. Bill for injunction. Gardner & McFadon and Pliny B. Smith, solrs.
145,718—Agnes Gould, use of Leo Roeder, vs. West Chicago Street Railroad Co. Case, $10,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.
145,719—Joseph H. S. Johnson vs. Joseph Sokup. Case, $2,500. McMillan, Taylor & McComas, attys.
145,720—Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. vs. James Drummond. Conf. of judgt., $787.67. Adolph Kurz, atty.
Withheld suit—145,680—Lillian Hobley vs. Charles R. Hobley. Bill for divorce. King & Gross, solrs.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

111,868—Chicago Milk Shippers' Assn. vs. C. E. Holmes. Asst., $500. C. S. McNett, atty.
111,869—Fred Stemp vs. Wm. Keeler. Conf. judgt., $185.87. T. B. Lautry, atty.
111,870—Austin Nichols et al. vs. George H. Hinz. Asst., $300. H. S. Duncombe, atty.
111,871—Edward Castle et al. vs. Nathaniel J. Brown et al. Bill to set aside conveyance. L. W. Bood, solr.
111,872—Ethan H. Wattles, admr. of estate of Elizabeth Wattles, vs. Edward Keuzie et al. Asst., $400. D. L. Pride, atty.
111,873—Annie Hogan, admr. estate Pat. Hogan, vs. The New York, C. and St. L. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. S. A. Lynde, atty.
111,874—Miriam Efan vs. John Efan. Bill for divorce. L. B. Whitney, solr.
111,875—Nicholas Luetz et al., for use of Frank Hahn, vs. Philip Viehmann. Garn., $485.60. Goldzier & Rogers, attys.
111,876—Frank Fredenhagen vs. Wm. J. Marks. Asst., $500. H. B. Stevens, atty.
111,877—Delphine M. Ingraham vs. John M. Ingraham. Bill for divorce. A. A. Manning, solr.
111,878—Alexander White vs. The Swedish Importing and Exporting Co. Appeal.
111,879—Wm. Shotes & Co. vs. A. Gaswiranski et al. Same.
111,880—A. P. Hall, for use of A. B. Coyle, vs. Armour & Co. Same.
111,881—John A. Donohue & Co. vs. John E. Matchett. Same.
111,882—Leonard H. Diederich et al. vs. Henry Schade et al. Bill to annul deed. Joseph Pfishing, solr.
111,883—Emma S. A. Drant vs. Henry G. Drant. Bill for div. Schultz & Iven, solrs.
111,884—Amelia Fuller vs. Stephen Fuller. Same. Wm. C. Scheeler, solr.
111,885—F. M. Tabor vs. Margaret Campbell. Appeal.
111,886—John J. Murphy et al. vs. Lizzie Higgins et al. Bill for partition. John A. Murphy Jr., solr.
111,887—Hugh Graham vs. Sarah Graham. Bill for divorce. J. P. Rafferty, solr.
111,888—Caleb Bach et al. vs. Bostan Kemper et al. Bill to construe will. Smith, Muhlke & Murdock, solrs.
111,889—H. L. Hertz, for use of J. H. Gilbert, vs. Henry Rosenthal et al. Debt, $500. Dam., $1,000. Winston & Meagher, attys.
111,890—Josephine Hubbard vs. Clark Hubbard. Bill for div. W. H. Sisson, solr.
111,891—Walter C. Nelson vs. Arthur Josetti et al. Bill to forc. trust deed, $2,500. Wolseley & Heath, solrs.
111,892—The Michigan Clothing Co. vs. D. Goodman. Asst., $900. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
111,893—John McEwan vs. Henry Smith. Same. $800. Same attys.
111,894—Joseph Block et al. vs. Elizabeth Ducey. Same, $1,000. Felsenthal, D'Ancona & Ringer, attys.
111,895—Lyman Baird et al. vs. John Jensen et al. Bill to forc. trust deed, $1,000. Wilson, Moore & McIlvane, solrs.
111,896—Superior Lumber Co. vs. Fred Nomistadt et al. Conf. judgt., $1,648.45. Loesch Bros., attys.
111,897—C. F. Davies vs. L. H. Bisbee. Asst., $2,000. C. F. Davies, atty.
111,898—Citizens' State Bank vs. J. H. Wallace. Asst., $700. J. A. Ahrens, atty.
111,899—Theodore Kremer vs. George Budleman. Appeal.
111,900—The Wester Wheeler Scraper Co. vs. The Corny Car and Mfg. Co. Appeal.
111,901—G. S. Chames vs. Peter Schoenhofen Brg. Co. Appeal.
111,902—F. T. Cedarholm vs. Adolph Reichel. Same.
111,903—Morehead, McLeano & Co. vs. Fred W. S. Schaeffer. Conf. judgt., $241. Wagner & Kendig, attys.
111,904—Ellen Conway vs. Pennsylvania Co. et al. Case, $40,000. Alex. Sullivan, atty.
111,905—Theodore G. Peters vs. Nathan Newfeld. Bill to cancel sale. Moran, Kraus & Mayer, solrs.
111,906—Cogswell Furniture Co. vs. Amdenck Scheonder et al. Case, $2,500. T. D. Duncombe, atty.
*111,907—Fred W. Schaefer, for use of Moorhead, McLeane & Co., vs. James G. Jones et al. Garn., $241. Wagner & Kendig, attys.
111,908—The Royal Trust Co., ext., et al. vs. Wm. S. Shupueck et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $6,000. I. D. Hubbard, solr.
111,909—Abner J. Miller et al. vs. Alex. J. Claus et al. Bill for partition. W. B. Moak, solr.
111,910—The People ex rel. Chicago Power & Supply Co. vs. Louis Kuhns. Pet. for mandamus. Willits, Robbins & Case, solr.
111,911—Rhodes & Ramsey Co. vs. J. M. Eddy. Appeal.
111,912—Smalle Bros. vs. Geo. F. Harding. Same.
111,913—Cassius M. Upton vs. E. S. Chesbrough. Same.
111,914—John Mullen vs. the Chicago Telephone Co. Case, $20,000. R. A. Burton, atty.
111,915—Louisa McGuire vs. James McGuire. Bill for div. J. B. Brady, solr.
111,916—Carl C. Rossel vs. Charles Plummer et al. Bill for acctg. C. W. Hardy, solr.
111,917—Joy & Seliger Co. vs. Western Trading Co. Appeal.
111,918—F. Siegel & Bros. vs. Spokane Mercantile Co. Attch., $1,315. Willoughby & Binswanger, attys.
111,919—Buffalo Newspaper Advertising Co. vs. Bostonian Electric Belt Co. Appeal.
Withheld cases—111,830—L. H. Montgomery vs. Libbie L. Montgomery. Bill for div. W. W. Wheelock, solr.
111,835—John B. Stack vs. John L. Beggs. Attch., $612. Eastman & Schumacher, attys.

County Court—New Suits.

10,470—Petn. of Ronal P. Cameron and wife to adopt Anthony Church.
10,471—A. H. Clapp vs. J. H. Magnes. Appeal.
10,472—People vs. Charles Griffith. Petition for support.
10,473—Chicago Milk Shippers' Assn. to C. E. Morrill. Vol. Asgt. Assets, $100,000; liabilities, $100,000. H. McIndoe, atty.
10,474—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Louis Hanswith et al. Appeal.
10,475—People vs. John F. Schaab. Petn. for support.

Judgments.

JUDGE BAKER—3,913—Cella vs. Ill. Cent. Ry. Co. On fidg., $425.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—488—Carr et al. vs. P. Tel. Co. Jury waived; on finding, $200 and costs and sat.

Decrees.

JUDGE STEIN—2,056—Nellie J. from William J. Emerson; dec.—Pfingsten vs. Kraft; dec. sale.
JUDGE TULEY—851—Koch vs. Koch; dec. of sept. maint.
JUDGE COLLINS—631—Williams vs. Farwell; final dec.—4,007—Emma L. from Chas. A. Winship; dec. div.
JUDGE HORTON—1,937—Kasper vs. Kasper; dec.—3,930—Neuschafer vs. Withington; dec. sale.

Call for Today.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS—Adjourned until Friday.
JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—Nos. 124, 145, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 169. No. 169 on trial.
JUDGE EWING—Nos. 7, 10, 12, 13, and 14. No. 5 on hearing.
JUDGE STEIN—Motions of course.
JUDGE KETTELLE—No court.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 10,147, 3,512, 3,525, 3,639, 3,647, 3,648, 3,650, 3,653, 3,725, and 3,726.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 7,166, 4,186, 6,569, 7,216, 7,234, 7,274, 7,358, 5,635, 5,962, and 3,358.
JUDGE GOGGIN—No court until Monday.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 2,781 and 28.
JUDGE COLLINS—No call. No. 914 on hearing.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 59, 62, and 65.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 10,680, 1,826, 107,301, 108,858, 106,181, 2,252, 2,256, and 2,268.
JUDGE BAKER—No call. No. 108,160 on hg.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No call. No. 106,951 on hg.
JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 3,421, 2,840, 3,234, 3,427, 3,433, 3,449, 3,455, 3,466, 3,493, 3,512, 3,540, and 2,962. No. 3,403 on hg.
JUDGE WINDES—Nos. 2,713, 2,796, 2,815, 2,408, 2,581, 2,725, 2,970, 2,817, 2,534, and 2,702. No. 2,602 on hg.
JUDGE SCALES—Cicero spcl. Nos. 340 and 291 at 10 a. m. City spcl. 13,719 on hg.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No announcement.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch 1 Criminal Court. Nos. 1,188, 1,177, 1,175, 868, 913, 1,008, 1,065, 1,041.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Branch 2—Nos. 955, 746, 756, 1,134, 1,045, 1,060, 881, 837, 844.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Branch 3—No. 1,156 on trial.
JUDGE DUNNE—Branch 4—No. 140 on trial.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court filed the following decisions today:

A. H. Shipley, appellant, vs. John Reasoner; Madison District. Affirmed.
In re est. of L. Whited, deceased, N. Whited, executor, vs. L. Pearson et al., appellants; Cass District. Reversed.
G. W. Shellhammer, appellant, vs. N. N. Jones et al.; Cass District. Reversed.
The Shenandoah National Bank vs. W. L. Ayers, appellant; Fremont District. Reversed.
E. E. Brintnall, appellant, vs. J. C. Briggs; O'Brien District. Affirmed.
R. L. McDonald & Co. vs. Charles Finney, defendant, and the Union Pacific Ry. Co. garnishee and appellant; Council Bluffs Superior Court. Affirmed.
W. J. Vernil, appellant, vs. Margaret Collins. Plymouth Dist. Affirmed.
The Iowa Live Stock Co., plaintiff, vs. J. H. Lowman, defendant. Case Dist. Dismissed.
N. B. France vs. E. D. Smith et al., appellants. Polk Dist. Affirmed.
First Natl. Bank of Sutherland, appellant, vs. Isaac Clements. O'Brien Dist. Reversed.
J. Rinken, appellant, vs. Augustus Frank. Lyon Dist. Affirmed.
E. S. Ellsworth vs. Campbell Bros. & Co. et al. Hardin Dist. Reversed.
Souster, Cobeen & Humbers vs. Isaac Black, Sheriff, appellant. Louisa Dist. Affirmed.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

James Wyatt Oates of Santa Rosa, Cal., was admitted to practice.
1,081—The Columbus Southern Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William A. Wright, Controller-General, and
1,141—L. J. Hennington, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Georgia. Motions to advance submitted by Mr. R. F. Lester in behalf of counsel.
1,124—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Charles S. Walker, County Auditor, etc. et al. Argument continued by Mr. S. L. Glaspell for the appellee, by Mr. James McNaught for appellant and concluded by Mr. F. M. Dudley for the appellant.
1,241—George A. Pettibone et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States. Argument commenced by Mr. Walter H. Smith for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Charles W. Russell for the defendants in error.
The day call for Thursday, Feb. 2, will be as follows: Nos. 1,241, 124 (and 128, 129, and 130), 125, 127, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, and 137.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the cases submitted were:

People vs. Smith.
People vs. Metzger et al.
People vs. Hamilton.
People vs. Harris.
Auditor-General vs. Maier.
Auditor-General vs. Smith.
People vs. Westbrook.
People vs. Mills.
People vs. Curtis.
Call for Thursday—Nos. 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 17, 27, and 97.

American Sheep.

The number of sheep in this country increased last year more than 1,500,000.

Cinderella.

INSURANCE NEWS.

The fire in the building at No. 231 Wabash avenue Tuesday night caused a loss of about $20,000. The building is a four-story brick, owned by the Rev. David Keene. The two upper stories sustained the most severe damage. At a meeting yesterday Adjuster L. Solomon was appointed to take charge of the loss for the insurance companies. Following is the list of insurance:

Building, $10,500:

Norwich Union	$4,000	Mercantile	$2,000
Lion	2,500	Scottish Union	2,000

M. H. Ellinger's stock, $8,000:

National Conn.	$1,500	Queen	$1,000
Michigan	2,000	Virginia	1,500
Oakland Home	2,000		

Walter Kreitling, basement, German, Peoria, $800; Rindskopf, first floor, Atlanta Home, $800.

The Underwriters' committee in charge of the banquet have announced Feb. 13 as the date for the entertainment. It will be held at 8 o'clock at the Grand Pacific. President James Ayars of the Underwriters' Association will preside and the toastmaster will be O. W. Barrett, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. C. N. Bishop and Adolph Loeb are the Committee on Invitations. These will be out in a few days and will be issued to all the general agents and managers and to the agents of Class 1 of the association. J. S. Gadsden and J. H. Moore constitute the Committee on Speakers.

Members of the Insurance Exchange held their annual meeting Tuesday and elected officers for the coming year as follows: President, George W. Montgomery; Vice-President, C. R. Hopkins; Treasurer, O. W. Barrett; Secretary, R. N. Trimmingham. R. J. Smith and O. W. Barrett were reëlected to serve as a committee on the fire insurance patrol.

Insurance on the importers' warehouses is reported difficult if not impossible to obtain. Both Importers' Warehouse A and B, on North Water street, and the Central Warehouse, on Rush street, are affected.

H. H. Heaford, General Adjuster for the Phoenix of Hartford, has been appointed adjuster of the loss at the Dunning Insane Asylum.

W. W. Henshaw of the firm of Hall & Henshaw of New York was in the city yesterday.

The Home Mutual of San Francisco has just issued its annual statement. The net surplus shows an increase of $22,201 and the assets $61,935. This is the company the Fireman's Fund absorbed in April, 1892.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Among local insurance men there is a well-defined rumor that the Norwich Union is to establish a resident Secretary in this city. The Norwich Union is an English company, and its local business has been handled for some time by Corser & Co., but it is stated the company intends making an increased effort for Northwestern business and considers this point a good center from which to work. The rumor connects the name of Judge Leach, ex-Secretary of the Underwriters' Union, with the resident Secretaryship. The change, if made, will occur March 1. The threatened trouble between the agents and the union companies over a clause in the union contract forbidding an agent to accept more than 15 per cent commission from any of the companies with which he does business has been averted, the agents yielding to the inevitable and signing the contract. A number of them withheld from signing the contract as long as possible, but the companies became tired of waiting upon them and at last demanded that the agents sign within a certain time or else give up their agencies.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The latest advices from Mexico state that the life and fire insurance companies have instructed their agents to discontinue their business in that country, as the recently imposed tax has rendered it impossible to do business under the present circumstances. The Sun of California and the Equitable of New York, it is said, have withdrawn and the other companies will follow soon. Outside of the increased taxation the companies had previously concluded that there was not enough profit in the Mexican business, as the death claims were greater in proportion to the amount of insurance than in any other country in the world. The English and German fire companies have combined and sent out a special representative from England to obtain from the government a modification of the tax law, or arrange to close out their Mexican business. The general opinion is that the government will not persist in driving away capital, and when it is satisfied that the companies are overtaxed the law will be modified.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Receiver Allison of the Western Home Fire Insurance company, which made an assignment two years ago, made his final report to the court today. He reports in favor of allowing 118 policy claims aggregating $45,430.89 and rejecting $32,055.48 on 118 claims. Eight claims for $11,809.98 were not considered by him, making a total of $89,896.24 in claims against the company on its policies. Besides these he reports $15,000 in claims for refunding premiums on unexpired insurance and claims of Edwin Philbrook and G. W. Kingsworth aggregating $30,000 for services rendered. Exceptions to the receiver's report were filed on but thirty of the rejected claims and the time for so doing has expired so that the total unpaid liabilities are not to exceed $100,000, while assets foot up $152,300. All creditors will be paid in full and stockholders will realize 50 per cent on their investments for stock.

Cinderella.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 1.—[SPECIAL.]—Licenses to incorporate new stock companies were issued today by the Secretary of State as follows:

The Bennars Hubless Adjustable Self-Oiling Carriage Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; for the manufacture of carriages; incorporators, William Bennars, Hector A. Bennars, and Albert Jacobs.

The Cosmopolitan Safe Deposit company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; for the storage of valuable personal property; incorporators, Morris St. P. Thomas, Charles S. Winslow, and J. W. Amberg.

The Kenwood company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000,000; to construct and maintain a hotel; incorporators, G. H. Shank, A. W. Murray, S. H. Garst.

The Allan Maxwell Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; for the manufacture of chilled gear wheels and electrical supplies; incorporators, J. G. Hambrick, R. R. Kerr, and D. G. Laxson.

Las Vegas Mining company, at Madison; capital stock, $40,000; for mining minerals, oils, and gases; incorporators, R. R. Kerr, D. G. Laxson, and W. F. Doht.

Del Rio Mining company, at Madison; capital stock, $25,000; for mining minerals, oils and gases; incorporators, D. G. Laxson, W. F. Doht, and Lewis Doht.

Monterey Mining company, at Madison; capital stock, $30,000; for mining minerals, oils, and gases; incorporators, Lewis Doht, J. G. Hambrick, and R. R. Kerr.

Santa Rosa Mining company, at Madison; capital stock, $50,000; for mining minerals, oils, and gases; incorporators, J. G. Hambrick, R. R. Kerr, and D. G. Laxson.

Smith, Irwin and Culver Mercantile company, at Lane, Greene County; capital stock, $25,000; to transact a general merchandise business; incorporators, C. S. Smith, E. A. Culver, and Richard Smith.

The Henry Knapheide Wagon company, at Quincy; capital stock, $20,000; for the manufacture of wagons and vehicles; incorporators, H. E. Knapheide, M. C. K. Germann, and A. M. Knapheide.

The Feldkamp Candy company, at Danville; capital stock, $25,000; for the manufacture of confectionery; incorporators, Charles U. Feldkamp, J. C. Leasley, and H. S. Sinsabaugh.

The C. H. Bissel Son company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of jewelry; incorporators, William Wilnarts, Frank M. Potter, and Hugo Pam.

The Army Corps Reunion Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the reunion of veterans attending the World's Fair and to provide hotel accommodations; incorporators, H. K. Gerry, George W. Reed, and Frank M. Potter.

The Standard Collection company, at Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; to conduct a mercantile collection agency; incorporators, E. G. Walsh, J. E. Brady, and G. L. Brady.

The Morgan Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of novelties; incorporators, A. W. Underwood, Henry S. Shedd, and Howard L. Smith.

The Aerial Advertising company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for advertising in the air by means of aerostats; incorporators, Aug. Rothe, Max Altschule, and C. A. Hetich.

The Illinois Pure Butter company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of butter and cheese; incorporators, William J. Skiff, James Davidson, and Max Gutman.

The Rock River Publishing company, at Oregon, Oregon County; capital stock, $25,000; to conduct a general printing and publishing business; incorporators, John D. Seibert, Evan L. Reed, and Asbury Caldwell.

The A. E. White company, at Austin; capital stock, $25,000; to do a general milling and manufacturing business in lumber; incorporators, Asa E. White, Milton T. Blackberry, and Wesley Briggs.

Monmouth Pottery company, at Monmouth; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of pottery ware; incorporators, William Hanna, J. R. Hanna, and W. D. Breerton.

The Trustees of Funds and Property of the Diocese of Quincy, at Quincy; without capital stock; to receive funds and property granted to the diocese as an endowment corporation of the church; incorporators, C. W. Leffingwell, Charles J. Off, Cornelius F. Lindo, Henry J. Williamson, Richard P. Newcomb, John S. Cruttendon, and Edward J. Parker.

Reno Hernia Truss company, at Chicago; without capital stock; for the treatment of hernia; incorporators, G. O. Reno, C. C. Anderson, and Alva Owen.

Germania, at Mendota; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, Philip Erlenborn, Louis Waldorf, E. Wohlers, Jacob G. Renl, and C. Fischer.

The Aurora Rheinlander Verein, at Aurora; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, George Michels, Mathias Wagner, Peter H. Eser, Nicholas P. Schanlen, Nicholas Billen, Mathias Scheinde, and John N. Neu.

The Social club of Olney, Ill., at Olney; without capital stock; for social and intellectual advancement; incorporators, John H. Fenneman, John Lynch Jr., H. K. Allen, John T. Ratcliff, John D. Faina, John B. Porter, A. Howell, and E. M. Spring.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1893:

Goodwin-st., 315 ft s of Argyle, e f, 50x150 ft, Nov. 1, 1892 (W. C. Goudy to M. H. Boven)	$1,900
Oak-av., 151¼ ft w of Vincennes, s f, und ½ in 50x150 ft, Nov. 15, 1892 (R. W. Smith to H. O'Donoghue)	5,000
Lot on alley bet W. Congress-st. and Avon-pl. and Leavitt and Hoyne-av., s f, 34x36½ ft, Jan. 25 (G. Harm to Metropolitan West Side Elev. R. R. Co.)	1,200
W. Madison-st., 241 ft w of Oakley-av., s f, 24x125 ft, Jan. 31 (D. A. Titcomb to J. Rothenberg)	8,800
N. Ashland-av., 150 ft n of Clarinda-st., e f, 25x130 ft, Jan. 12 (P. Katieux to M. A. Stauber)	7,500
State-st., 21 ft n of 36th, e f, 24x123 ft, Oct. 14, 1892 (R. Brand to W. Cohn)	11,000
Michigan-av., 273 ft n of 24th-st., w f, 25x158 ft, Nov. 14, 1892 (Emma E. Hurlbut to Marie L. Sobra)	32,000
Washington-st., 200 ft e of W. 42d, s f, und ½ int in 50x189 ft, Jan. 30 (M. E. Post to G. W. Post)	1,500
Bismarck-st., 100 f e of N. Washtenaw-av., n f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 30 (F. Billmeier to J. Brauneis)	1,150
South Grove-parkway, s w cor 42d-pl., e f, 88x107 ft, Jan. 12 (F. Klein to R. H. Fleming)	15,375
50th-st., n e cor Madison-av., 150x150 ft., Oct. 1, 1892 (Charles H. Tebbets to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church)	30,500
Woodlawn-av., 250 ft n of 63d-st., w f, 25x168 ft, Jan. 12 (L. Rhode to F. S. Schuhmann)	2,750
Burnside-st., bet 60th and 61st, e f, 27x100 ft, Jan. 24 (E. A. Rich to J. Irwin)	3,000
4th-av., 172¼ ft s of Taylor-st., e f, 25x100 ft, with 25x100 ft on same st, 347½ ft n of Taylor-st, e f, Jan. 21 (John G. Cella to Chicago and Western Indiana R. R. Co.)	100,000
Grand-blvd., 400 6-10 ft n of 41st-st., e f, 50x150 ft, Dec. 31, 1892 (S. Hirsch to J. L. McCluer)	12,500
Halsted-st., 50 ft s of 66th, w f, 50 8-10x112 ft, with 50 ft on Wentworth-av., 150 ft s of 59th-st., w f, with 48x125 ft on South Park-av., n e cor 71st, w f, Nov. 15, 1892 (Thomas D. Stinson to Olive F. Fay)	25,000
N. Leavitt-st., n e cor Evergreen-av., w f, 25x150 ft, Jan. 28 (J. A. Barney to O. F. Ericson)	8,000
Wood-st., 125 ft n of 51st, w f, 50x124 ft, Jan. 30 (F. M. Jacobs to F. Hruby)	1,150
Paulina-st., 225 ft n of 51st, e f, 25x124 ft, improved, Jan. 30 (F. Murzkowski to J. Lukosewski)	1,700
The same property as the above, improved, Jan. 30 (J. Lukosewski to M. Murzkowski)	1,750
Hinman-st., 120 ft w of Rockwell, s f, 24x126½ ft, Dec. 24, 1892 (Est. of J. Lemke to J. Lemke)	1,050
W. 13th-st., s w cor Wood, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, Jan. 30 (C. Frank to H. O. Frank)	9,000
The same property as the above, improved, Jan. 30 (H. O. Frank to A. Frank)	9,100
California-av., 100 ft n of W. Harrison-st., e f, 25x135 ft, Jan. 31 (B. Veut to W. Rauguth)	11,000
Schiller-st., 72 ft w of N. Franklin, n f, 33x143 ft, Jan. 18 (C. M. Kalborn to A. Lindgren)	11,500
Michigan-st., 150 ft e of Rush, s f, und ½ in 50x100 ft, Jan. 24 (S. Baker to W. H. Moorhouse)	12,500
The premises, No. 346 S. Halsted-st., Jan. 31 (R. Dietrich to C. J. Lehmann)	12,000
31st-st., 73 ft e of Euclid, n f, 25x121 ft, Aug. 25, 1892 (E. J. Abel to J. R. Trenton)	1,000
Wellington-st., n w cor Seminary-av., s f, 24x125 ft, Jan. 31 (A. Levy to C. Levy)	4,000
Monroe-st., 250 ft w of W. 44th, s f, 50x121 ft, Jan. 1 (J. E. Price to J. P. Bishop)	2,400
Marshfield-av., n w cor 57th-st., e f, 48x125 ft, Jan. 22, 1890 (H. Phipp to P. Wagner)	1,225
Marshfield-av., 125 ft n of 56th-st., e f, 25x125 ft (F. T. Murphy to J. H. Christian)	1,000
Clinton-av., 223½ ft s of 57th-st., e f, 75x125 ft, Jan. 18 (O. R. Gorham to D. C. Witherstine)	1,500
65th-st., 101 ft w of Winter, s f, 25x96 ft, Jan. 25 (C. Hurst to C. Doolittle)	9,500
65th-st., 126 ft w of Winter, s f, 25x96 ft, Jan. 25 (same to same)	9,500
65th-st., 151 ft w of Winter, s f, 25x96 ft, Jan. 25 (same to same)	8,500
Avers-av., 125 ft n of 15th-st., w f, 50x125 ft, with 6 other lots in same subdivision, Dec. 1, 1892 (M. Kalal et al. to F. Menel)	4,377
W. 40th-st., 208 ft n of 15th, w f, 50x125 ft, Dec. 1, 1892 (same to J. Flouzek)	1,290
Flournoy-st., 199 ft e of S. Oakley-av., s f, 25x124 ft, Jan. 6 (E. Harland to P. Allendorfer)	2,500
W. Adams-st., 148 ft e of Campbell-av., n f, 23x123¾ ft, Jan. 19 (E. Deakin to A. H. and L. Grout)	4,300
W. Monroe-st., 183⅝ ft w of Albany-av., s f, 25x191 ft, Jan. 12 (J. S. Rowe to C. Connor)	8,300
Harvard-st., 168 ft e of Campbell-av., w f, 25x124¾ ft, Feb. 1 (S. W. Rawson to S. Gilbert)	2,400
Chestnut-st., 100 ft w of School, s f, 25x100 ft, Jan. 10 (M. A. Dawson to F. H. Herrick)	3,000
Prairie-av., s w cor 41st-st., e f, 79 9-10x160 ft, Jan. 30 (A. H. Revell to A. Dixon)	17,000
Boulevard-pl., 386 ft s of Grand-av., s f, 25x124 ft, Jan. 31 (F. P. Epps to N. T. Ohlander)	3,000
63d-st., n e cor Sheridan-av., s f, 102x124½ ft, Jan. 19 (P. Bureibach to J. F. Thompson)	25,500
Oglesby-av., 199¾ ft s of 69th-st., e f, 200x179¾ ft, Nov. 29 (H. C. Gray to J. Aicken)	11,666
Vincennes-av., 103½ ft n of 66th-st., e f, 36x122 ft, Jan. 28 (F. M. Smith to E. B. Spencer)	2,160
Buffalo-av., 246 ft s of 83d-st., w f, 25x124 ft, Jan. 25 (F. Koniecany to S. Jordan)	1,300
Dearborn-st., bet 56th and 57th, w f, 24⅜x199 ft, Feb. 1 (C. G. Reed to F. Dunn)	3,900
Huron-st., 138 ft e of N. Center-av., 34⅜x130 ft, improved, Feb. 1 (C. Lindeman to C. J Holm)	14,000
Michigan-av., n w cor Eldridge-ct., e f, 40x160 ft, Nov. 30 (C. L. Willoughby to University of Chicago)	12,500
78th-st., 154 ft e of Coles-av., n w f, 50x152 ft, Dec. 19, 1892 (G. B. Gehlert to F. Thiel)	3,500
Spaulding-av., 243 ft n of 25th-st., w f, 48¾x125 ft, Jan. 31 (L. Schaefer to M. A. Menck)	1,000
Halsted-st., 123¼ n of 73d, e f, 25x121 ft, Nov. 14, 1890 (F. P. Finnegan to W. W. Salisbury)	1,100
W. North-av., s w cor 42d-st., 50 ft s to Grand-av., Jan. 24 (J. S. Clark to A. F. Clark)	4,200
Carpenter-st., 25 ft s of 50th, w f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 31 (W. Schofeld to J. Uhrig)	1,200
Green-st., 250 ft s of 69th, w f, 37½x124¾ ft, Jan. 16 (Master in Chancery to C. B. & Q. Sub. B. & L. Assn.)	3,646
Newport-av., 750 ft e of Evanston, n f, 33x140 ft, Jan. 17 (W. M. Hoyt to M. S. Cavanaugh)	6,460
Throop-st., 198¾ ft n of 57th, e f, 25x124¾ ft, Oct. 31, 1890 (E. A. Cummings to W. W. Salisbury)	1,519
Englewood-av., n w cor Eberhart, s f, 53¼x124¾ ft, Feb. 1 (J. Hobart to E. E. Hobart)	2,500
Dearborn-st., s e cor 106th, w f, 91¼x125 ft, Jan. 31 (L. Schaeffer to A. Schaeffer)	2,200
Albany-av., 166 ft s of w 23d-st., w f, 25x125¾ ft, Jan. 28 (J. Czaja to B. and P. Czerwinski)	3,100
Wentworth-av., 72¼ ft s of 42d-st., e f, 24x122¼ ft, imp., Jan. 16 (P. Hastings to H. L. Erb)	4,300
St. Lawrence-av., 16 feet s of Pierce-st., e f, 20¼x126 ft, Jan. 19 (H. B. Burckhart to M. A. Markle)	6,000
Champlain-av., 93¼ ft s of 44th-st., w f, 41¼x100 ft, Jan. 25 (C. M. Ballard to J. C. F. Boyer)	7,000

MAP.

Western-av., s e corner 147th-st., 3 blocks, by G. Chase.

OUTSIDE SALE.

127 acres in Town of Lyons, fronting on Ogden and Bismarck-avs., Jan. 31 (Wm. C. Stephens to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.)...$152,400

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

J. Steinmiller, 2-story frame flats, 902 Melrose-st.	$3,300
H. Zerbe, 2-story and basement frame store and flats, 7200 Halsted-st.	2,800
Jacob Wirth, 2-story and basement frame flats, 447 Mound-av.	2,000
Joseph Parker, two 2-story and basement frame flats, 937 69th-st.	2,500
J. M. Clark, 7-story and basement brick warehouse, 101 and 103 South Clinton-st.	25,000
Chicago Sash and Door Co., 3-story and basement brick warehouse, 637-641 Clybourn-av.	7,500

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LEASING OF FIVE HUNDRED volt motors for Mines and Mining Building, World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago, February 2nd, 1893.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 10th day of February, 1893, for the leasing of five hundred volt motors for Mines and Mining Building, in accordance with specifications now on file in this office.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Department of Works.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works,
World's Columbian Exposition,
Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ALGERIAN VILLAGE, World's Columbian Exposition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1893.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 3d day of February, 1893, for furnishing the labor and material necessary to complete the Algerian Village on the Midway Plaisance, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office and which can be had upon application.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Department of Works.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR OUTSIDE SEATING, WORLD'S Columbian Exposition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1893.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 10th day of February, 1893, for furnishing approximately 20,000 running feet of outside seating in 6, 8, and 10-foot lengths. Bidders must state specifically the date at which the seats can be furnished and are required to submit a sample of seat on which they bid. Propositions should be both for the sale of the seat outright or for the rental of same for the term of the Exposition. Propositions must be accompanied by a certified check of one thousand dollars.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

THE CORPORATION HERETOFORE EXISTING between John T. Alexander, Homer D. Rogers, and Alfred Crill, under the firm name of Alexander, Rogers & Crill, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be adjusted by John T. Alexander.

NOTICE.

John T. Alexander & Co. will continue the business of the late firm of Alexander, Rogers & Crill at the old stand.

JOHN T. ALEXANDER & CO.
Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Feb. 1, 1893.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE CARPETS household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—TWO HEATING GAS STOVES WITH lot of Russia pipe, suitable for artificial or natural gas. Call on or address 347 Ogden-av., south store.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COMBINATION CHIFFONIER and wardrobe and leather covered sofa; half price. Address A 64, Tribune office.

SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 10 A. M., WE SELL A LOT household goods under chattel mortgage, H. C. Bohmar to Martin Emerich Co. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF ELEGANT large house on Michigan-av., near 23d; furniture A1; lease over the Fair; a money-maker; cheap if taken at once. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 10-room house, newly and neatly furnished; only responsible parties need apply; price $500 cash. 3351 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side, suitable for rooming or boarding, near I. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove cable; no agents. Address P 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND NEWLY FURNISHED 5-room flat; part cash; handy to World's Fair. First flat, 4524 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED STEAM heated flat; '94 lease; near Fair; must sell; elegant location for roomers. Address A 11, Tribune.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF EUROPEAN Hotel on Madison near Clark, running full. Apply 146 E. Madison-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODERATE charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN CURED BY CHICAGO Medical and Surgical Institute, 30 Van Buren-st.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

PHYSICIAN—A GRADUATE, HOMEOPATHIC; must speak and write German. Address A 71, Tribune office.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 CALIGRAPH, GOOD MACHINE; bargain. Address C P 105, Tribune office.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER — MACHINES rented; Paragon ribbons, papers, typewriter repairing; trained stenographers sent promptly by our position department. Intending purchasers afforded opportunity to try the REMINGTON; constantly improved. Correspondence solicited.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
Telephone 137. 175 Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN 800-LB. pony; sound; have no use for same; make offer. Address A 122, Tribune office.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.
Phone, Main 2,083. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

EMMA T. WORTH, TRANCE MEDIUM, OF NEW York. 362 W. Madison-st. No sign.

MME. SMITH—THE GREAT CARD AND HAND Reader—Come and see me. Prices 25 and 50 cents. 83 West Indiana-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

IF YOUR BOOKS REQUIRE BALANCING, AUDITING, or closing send for expert accountant; confidential; reasonable; best Chicago references. Address C P 93, Tribune office.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant.
Telephone west 209.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISIAN School of Dresscutting, 310 State.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
3614 ...... G. E. Kreyssler.
Cor. 31st ...... J. H. Hogey.
Cor. 35th ...... J. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood ...... F. W. Hurlbut.
4134 ...... I. W. Blood.
Cor. 63d ...... Curti & McRae.

HALSTED STREET—
2603 ...... A. J. Kettering.
Cor. 19th ...... F. J. Hondle & Co.

STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison ...... Mrs. A. Reichel.
2900 ...... Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 31st ...... W. K. Forsyth.
3160 ...... H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th ...... Hurst Pharmacy.
Cor. 44th ...... W. F. Gray.
4700 ...... Jno. I. Bell.
Cor. 50th ...... C. E. Reiss.

INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ...... E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th ...... T. H. McInnerny.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 ...... J. & B. Simms.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth ...... R. P. Braun.

WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 12th ...... A. V. Lane.
Cor. 16th ...... O. E. Fischer.
Cor. 18th ...... W. J. Kelley & Co.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 ...... C. G. Muehlman.

FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 ...... L. W. Schwab.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake ...... G. F. Schmidt.
405 ...... C. H. Truesdell.
Cor. Evans ...... C. S. Terrill & Co.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 ...... F. G. Secord.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison ...... J. & W. E. Holland.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson ...... G. F. Schmidt & Co.

DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ...... I. W. Blood.

WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642 ...... J. A. Kaerwer.

WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32nd ...... R. H. Wheelen.

WATER STREET—
288 ...... F. E. Webner.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams ...... Adams Street Pharmacy.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
567 ...... Henry Schmitt.

INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland ...... F. Elterman.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
587 ...... J. S. Scott.
5022 ...... Wm. Storck.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 ...... L. Woltersdorf.
Cor. Laflin ...... Kaplonsky Pharmacy.

LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina ...... R. T. Sills.
771 ...... L. J. Fleck.
1014 ...... W. W. Thumser.
2081 ...... M. H. Watson.

MADISON STREET—
204 ...... H. F. Baun.
278 ...... Dell & Co.
384 ...... Passaic Pharmacy.
572 ...... F. E. Thayer.
783 ...... J. W. Crain.
826 ...... K. McLennon.
1001 ...... C. D. Stone.
1049 ...... MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento ...... E. E. Foster.
Cor. Homan ...... L. F. Kotz.
1971 ...... M. H. Watson.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 ...... Ford's Pharmacy.
465 ...... Henry Schroeder.
875 ...... R. W. R. Meinung.
1218 ...... Moyen Bros.

FULLERTON AVENUE—
245 ...... Brewerton Pharmacy.

OGDEN AVENUE—
149 ...... Frank Grammer.
298 ...... W. A. Srabrook.
475 ...... F. J. Knowles.

TWELFTH STREET—
422 ...... T. E. Behrens.

VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center ...... J. M. Scott & Co.
Cor. Laflin ...... W. T. Mason.
Cor. Rober ...... C. E. Sutton.
Cor. Francisco ...... F. H. Kellett.

HARRISON STREET—
Cor. Hermitage ...... Frank E. Fisk.
Cor. Oakley ...... G. A. Goetsch.

WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th ...... A. J. Mueller.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 ...... R. B. Hanks.

HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Wellington ...... A. G. Lunning.

NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland ...... A. M. Reis.

CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ...... H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut ...... White Bros.
Cor. Division ...... E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe ...... E. E. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue ...... Henry Goetz.
Cor. Center ...... C. B. Olds.
Cor. Webster ...... Frank Schrage.
Cor. Frederick ...... C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Diversey ...... C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Halsted ...... Baker & Mason.

RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio ...... G. A. Storer & Co.

WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak ...... H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie ...... Dinet & Delfosse.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison ...... R. L. Brown.
Cor. Graceland ...... E. J. Fischer.

STATE STREET—
292 ...... M. K. Dorsey.

LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 ...... Henry Schaller.
1152 ...... Perlau & Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton ...... L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE ...... H. G. Pronty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK ...... E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—
69th and Wentworth ...... H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue ...... E. G. Binz & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks ...... L. E. Penberthy.
RAVENSWOOD ...... A. E. Bierstedt.
EVANSTON ...... Eitch Pharmacy.
GLEN ELLYN ...... Erwin Pulse.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—TWO THOROUGHBRED RACEHORSES, Monday a. m., Jan. 30, 1893, last seen in charge of colored man George Todd, and white man, name unknown; left Caryl Young's Michigan-av. stables for Roby racetrack; description: 3-year-old brown stallion, long tail; chestnut filly, 4-year-old, bang tail; $200 reward for information and return to J. SULLIVAN, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

LOST—ON NORTH STATE-ST. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, small gold watch with monogram M. R. S. on back. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to BRADNER SMITH & CO., 119 Monroe-st., or to 19 Walton-place.

FOUND—BUNCH OF KEYS, CORNER 22D AND State-sts. Owner can receive by paying for ad. Address A 172, Tribune office.

LOST—ON C. & N. W. R. R. TRAIN THAT LEFT Elgin last Monday morning at 7:20 pocketbook containing money and two 25-ride tickets from Elgin to Chicago in name of Mrs. Ludlow. Liberal reward for same at 13 33d-st., Chicago.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS BETWEEN 22D AND Prairie-av. and 21st and Dearborn-sts. Return to MRS. ALLEN, 3112 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 2.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM CURED IN A FEW hours by the alkaline treatment, which is the only one that removes the disease from the system because it removes the cause; price $1. PROF. BRUNTON, the Canadian chemist, 1208 Masonic Temple. Advice free.

PERSONAL—TODAY AND ALL THE WEEK, INcluding Sunday, 12 beautiful cabinets for 98c per dozen; no extra charge for children; proofs shown.
ROBINSON & ROE,
Opp. Court House. 77 and 79 S. Clark-st.

PERSONAL—LADIES—CALL OR SEND FOR 32-page HEALTH BOOK; treating on diseases peculiar to the sex. Consultation and examination free. VIAVI CO., 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL physician. R. 4, 183 S. Clark-st.; hours, 9—5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper, bill, entry, or shipping clerk; am good penman, quick and accurate at figures, not afraid of work, and can furnish good references; moderate salary to start. Address C P 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, GOOD references as to ability and character; understand all different branches of bookkeeping; would prefer a position in office, but would work at anything. Address A 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG AMERICAN familiar with French and German; good references; hotel clerk preferred. Address ZACHARY TAYLOR, 216 Shady-av., Pittsburg, E. E.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY good double entry bookkeeper or cashier; can furnish bonds; Chicago references. P 166, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR OFfice assistant; thoroughly experienced; A1 city reference. Address A 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE ASSISTANT; four years' experience as manager of large Eastern corporation; A1 references. A 126, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR otherwise; good general business knowledge; city references; moderate salary. C S 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED produce man as packer or salesman. Good references. Address A 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN as shipping clerk; have had 4 years' experience. Good reference. Address A 107, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY MAN OF 40 years as cashier, bookkeeper, or office man; references given. Address A 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or general office work; No. 1 reference. Address C P 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or any kind of office work. Address A 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; young man; first-class Chicago reference. Address A 74, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 TRAVELING SALESman desires position first six or eight months of each year; city reference. Address A 148, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL steward; experienced in large houses; competent to take charge of back part of hotel or would make valuable assistant for first-class manager. Address A 141, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; no children; wife competent cook; man kitchen work; city or suburbs; references. 143 W. Adams-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED BUTLER for house services. Address X 175, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS ENgineer; experienced; moderate salary. Address A 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PANTS CUTTER BY A young man; 15 years experience as cutter and tailor. Address A 124, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, JANItor, or watchman by a man of good disposition; city references given. Address A 176, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and furnace; careful driver and obliging; city references. A 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ENGLISHman in private barn; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; references given. Address A 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced coachman, willing, obliging, and sober; references from present employer; reason for leaving party leaving city. Address A 95, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — COACHMAN — COMPEtent, reliable, wishes situation; city reference. Address A 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED coachman; good driver, willing and obliging; single and strictly temperate. A 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS driver of some delivery wagon. Address A 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MARried coachman; no children; honest; not afraid of work; best of references. Address A 140, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN (ENglish); thoroughly competent; first-class city references. Address A 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; FIRST-class; very highest city references. A 125, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN STENOGrapher and Remington operator; 3 years' experience in law and railroad work. A 83, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 6 YEARS' EXPERIenced gentleman stenographer and typewriter; salary, $15. Address C P 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 MALE STENOGRAPHer; 3 years' experience; rapid enough to do court work. Address A 105, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENERGETIC YOUNG man, practical manufacturer; large experience in general management of woodworking business; can advance business interests as manager or handle labor to best advantage as superintendent of large concern; A1 references. Address X 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OF SOME reliable clothing house; city preferred; will go to the country if desired; best of references; 15 years' experience. Address F 167, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT or foreman by middle-aged man of experience with some extensive contractor or builder. Address C P 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO CORrespond with large firm wanting representative in this market. Address C P 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$100 AND SERVICES; reasonable wages; no canvassing. Address A 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BARKEEPER IN A first-class house; working at present; good reference. Address A 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS helper in some wholesale house. Address A 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AGED 23 wants permanent situation, any kind. Address A 153, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY; OFfice work or cashier; references; permanent. Address C S 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY AS CASHier or assistant bookkeeper. Best of reference. Address A 148, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FRENCH COUPLE; wife first-class cook, man A1 waiter; speak English, French, and German; best city references. Address Grocery Store, 383 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL, COMpetent cook and waitress, in small private American family; will do small washing; good wages; references. Address 1142 Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL, general housework; city reference; go anywhere. Call 563 W. Madison, Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A NORWEGIAN girl as cook in American family; North Side preferred. Address 177 W. Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS companion for invalid. Young Women's Christian Association, 243 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls as cook and second girl. Address 371 West Huron-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED SEAMstress; plain or white sewing, in families. 3033 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a first-class family. Good references given. Address C J 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress. Address 190 25th-st. References.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family. Best city references. 291 N. State-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER TO sew in family or at home; 10 years' experience. Stranger in city. Address or call at 3200 State-st. for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker to go out; $2 per day. DRESSMAKER, 3633 Vincennes-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY lady of refinement in widower's family. Address K W 188, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF refinement and education as stenographer, secretary, or companion; is a good correspondent; traveling preferred; references given and required. Address A 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BRIGHT, NEAT young lady stenographer; not afraid of work; experienced; references; moderate salary. Address A 123, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, BY COMpetent young lady stenographer and Remington operator; one year's experience. Address JOSEPHINE KEESE, 121 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent and rapid lady stenographer and Remington operator; 6 years' experience in commercial and railroad business. Address A 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and caligrapher; 7 years' experience; desires permanent work; references from present employer; $15; no bureaus. Address A 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; best of reference from present employer; can furnish New Smith Premier machine. Address C P 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher (caligraph operator) thoroughly competent, accurate, and reliable; references. Address C S 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; first-class reference as to ability; no agencies. Address C P 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer; $8 per week. Address A 145, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT LADY stenographer, Remington operator; salary $15. Address Z 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGrapher, bright, experienced, desires position; city references. Address A 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher owning machine; city references; moderate salary. Address A 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter; $10; accurate, rapid. A 53, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—GOOD, HONEST YOUNG MAN; general officework; a permanent and profitable position to one who can invest now; safe; bank references. Address, for two days, A 146, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENtry; young man; good references; state salary. Address A 132, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER and office man immediately, well acquainted in the city. Address C P 119, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—WHO IS ALSO A STENOGrapher; in manufacturing business; state experience and salary expected. K X 136, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER AND COLLECTOR WITH SOME knowledge of stenography. 185 Dearborn, R. 31.

CLERK—INSURANCE OFFICE; GOOD PENMAN. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

MAN—YOUNG, ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT for general office work by a wholesale coal house. Address, giving age, references, and experience. A 167, Tribune office.

OFFICEMAN—OF 20, FOR R. R. OFFICE; GOOD penman. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

OFFICEMEN—CLERKS—SALESMEN—USEFUL men. Other vacancies. R. 11, 108 Washington-st.

YOUNG MAN—WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE wholesale grocery business to assist receiving clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Address A 135, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN ARCHITECT OFfice; preference for an experienced man. Address A 156, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR RETAIL STATIONERY; state age and experience. C P 115, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

FLOUR SALESMAN—GOOD, WHO CAN CONtrol a good bakers' and grocers' trade. Address A 133, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A NO. 1 SALESMAN TO SELL PERfumes and toilet articles in and about Chicago; also a good man to travel with same line; good openings to right men; apply with copies of letters of references; those having experience preferred. Newman Perfume Co., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman by wholesale plumbers' and steamfitters' supply house; give age, references, and salary expected. Address K W 186, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ON SALARY, TO SELL A LINE OF chairs in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; one who has an established trade. Address C S 37, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR BAKERY AND CONFECTIONery to sell extracts, spices, and grocers' goods; give references and salary wanted. Address A 118, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—2 1ST-CLASS—WHO KNOW CHIcago; gilt edge references asked; good pay. C. T. LOGAN, 204 Clark-st., 10 to 12.

SOLICITORS—ON CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAper. 311 Herald Bldg.

Boys.

BOY—FOR REAL ESTATE OFFICE—ABOUT 14 years, who lives on the South Side and can write a fair hand. Address A 152, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT, RESPECTABLE OFFICE BOY, about 14 years' old. Call at 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4, Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

BOY—BRIGHT, FOR OFFICE. APPLY AT ONCE. Safeguard Account Co., 350 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

ENGRAVERS—GOOD STEEL AND ONE COPPERplate on lettering; permanent position. WM. FREUND & SON'S, 155 State-st.

ENGRAVERS—GOOD STEEL PLATE ENGRAVER on commercial work; also good script engraver. Address JOHN K. ALLEN, 34 Clark-st.

ENGINEER—RUN DYNAMO, 25 ARC LIGHTS; do his own firing; sober, reliable man; steady job; $17 per week. Address X 118, Tribune office.

PAINTER—FRESCO; FIRST-CLASS FREE-HAND. 100 E. 22d-st.

POLISHERS—ALSO CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE charge of polishing room; steady work; good wages. Address C P 106, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—GOOD. ROOM 839, 225 DEARborn-st.

MAN—TO DRIVE LAUNDRY WAGON; MUST have city references and give bond. Address C P 109, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—AND REMINGTON OPERAtor; must be experienced, rapid, and correct; state references and salary. A 117, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHERS—3 EXPERIENCED REMINGton operators; $10 to $15. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

STENOGRAPHERS—AND BOOKKEEPERS; TWO; $15 and $20. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON — PRACTICAL bookkeeper; $75. 412 First National Bank Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS—ONE $75 POSITION, TWO AT $65 per month. 504 Tacoma Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

ACTIVE WORKERS EVERYWHERE FOR THE "Life of James G. Blaine." Written by Willis Fletcher Johnson, the New York editor and intimate friend of Mr. Blaine. Memorial edition, embracing the history of his life from cradle to grave. 616 extra large pages. Magnificently illustrated. Retail but $1.50. Selling immensely. Big money for workers. 60,000 agents wanted. A bonanza. Best terms. Act quick. Books on 30 days' time. Freight paid. Outfit with full instructions mailed free upon application. Globe Bible Pub. Co., 723 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa., or 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

MANAGER FOR PICKLE FACTORY; MUST BE an experienced salter and processor; reference required. Address A 171, Tribune office.

MAN—EXPERIENCED; AT BOSTON OYSTER House to manage laundry. Call 12 to 2 and 6 to 9 p. m.

PORTER—AN A1, EXPERIENCED IN CLEANING and a hustler; references required; $40 month and steady place. Grand Union Hotel, 150 Dearborn.

PORTER—EXPERIENCED HOTEL, WITH REFerences. 400 State-st., Hotel Dearborn.

PROOF READER—JOHN MORRIS CO., 120 MONroe-st., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN with unexceptional references; thoroughly acquainted with the position of posting traveling salesmen in the wholesale grocery line; must be a good correspondent. Address C F 107, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—19, IN A STORE; GRADUATE OF public school; industrious, good habits, and neat, gentlemanly appearance; $8 a week. A 33, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY; SOME EXPERIence. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

SALESLADY—90 N. CLARK. BERRY'S BAKERY and cafe—Experienced saleslady; must speak German.

YOUNG LADY—FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK. Must live south of 35th-st. State if you know shorthand. Address K W 187, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—FOR OFFICE WORK. MUST BE good writer. State age, experience, and salary expected. Address A 168, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK, GERman; small family; only competent need apply. Call between 12 and 2 or 4 and 6 p. m. 3240 Groveland-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—SWEDE, GERMAN, or English; family of three; wages $5. Call Thursday, 2 to 5. 4554 Lake-av.

COOK—AT ONCE. 3127 VERNON-AV.

COOK—FEMALE—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY. 2978 Wabash-av.

GIRL—GERMAN; FOR SECOND WORK; MUST understand to take care of children and wait at the table well; wages $5. 581 La Salle-av.

GIRL—COMPETENT 2ND GIRL; ONE THAT IS willing; references required. Apply at 3206 Michigan-av.

GIRL—GERMAN OR SWEDISH, TO DO SECOND work and sewing. 3411 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of two; no washing; references. Call Apartment 604 The Plaza, cor. North Clark-st. and North-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good laundress. 3456 Michigan-av. References required.

HOUSEWORK—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRL when out of work can find a cheap and comfortable home at 2900 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—232 PARK-AV.—GIRL FOR GENeral housework.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; $5 per week. 3010 Prairie-av.

LAUNDRESS—FIRST-CLASS, AT BOARDINGhouse. 1839 Indiana-av.

LAUNDRESS—THAT CAN WAIT ON TABLE. AT 3700 Ellis-av.

SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT. 218 47TH-ST. Good wages.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKERS—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKers, waist and skirt finishers, and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work and good pay. 300 Michigan-av.

MACHINE OPERATORS—EXPERIENCED, ON jackets; good and well paid work. 126 Milwaukee-av., corner Kinzie-st.

SCARFMAKERS — EXPERIENCED BOW AND four-in-hand; also operators on Wilcox & Gibbs machines; best prices; steady work. Apply neckwear department, WILSON BROS., corner Jackson and 5th-av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—BETWEEN 25 AND 40 FOR widower with one child; give full particulars and references. Address A 137, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE—EXPERIENCED stenographer and typewriter, Remington, male or female; wages $12 per week, subject to increase if proficient. Reference required. Address, stating experience, A 128, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—AN A1 LADY STENOGRApher and Remington operator; must be rapid and correct; answer in own handwriting, giving references and salary wanted. Address A 113, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERATOR—Smart young lady, for manufacturing business; 25 miles out of city; state fully experience; salary $7 per week. Address A 129, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—LADIES; 3 REMINGTON, $10 to $15; 1 Smith Premier, $10; Caligraph, $8. 183 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON TYPEWRIter; lady; state age and experience. Address A 157, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—2 REMINGTON AND CALIgraph, ladies, exp., $12. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER — LADY — EXPERIENCED "Smith Premier" machine. 84 La Salle-st., 314.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO; CAL. AND S. P. $7 and $10. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

BINDERY GIRLS — EXPERIENCED. HORNSTEIN BROS., 150 Monroe-st.

CANVASSERS WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEman—to sell the McMartin music leaf turners. Big inducements. Call from 9 to 5 o'clock. Room 731 Palmer House. M. A. McMARTIN.

EMBROIDERERS — IN GOLD AND SILVER bullion. The E. A. Armstrong Co., 149 Wabash-av.

LADY CANVASSERS — SALARY OR COMMISsion—To sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science, and our toilet preparation for ladies; workers can make big money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

MODEL—FEMALE; GOOD FIGURE AND TALL; also boy of 13. 69 Dearborn, Studio 53.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

BOOK AGENTS—THOSE NOT ASHAMED OF their profession, come and talk with us; we have the best thing going. EDGAR, 243 Wabash-av., Room 62.

JAMES G. BLAINE AUTHORIZED LIFE BONANza for agents. Outfit only 25 cents. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 3 South 11th-st., Richmond, Va.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—2 NO. 1 LIGHTNING ROD AGENTS to sell copper cable lightning conductors; must be straight, sober, and industrious, and come well recommended; and must be experienced; none other need apply. GEO. E. KRESS & CO., 149 and 151 Forbes-av., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AGENT TO SOlicit for railroad printing and general job work; a desirable position waiting for one who has an established trade in the Middle and Western States; give reference and last employers. Address D. F. K., care Montague & Fuller, Chicago.

WANTED—BY A BUSINESS GENTLEMAN, SPEcialties to handle on the Pacific coast on commission; or would act as agent for commendable and legitimate lines of goods. Address W. L. CARTER, Marquette Hotel, stating kind, etc.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; some own machines. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. Irresponsible bureaus always ask such a fee.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WHO WANTS THE help? Cooks, waiters, chamber maids, nurses, and others, all Swedish, first-class. Apply at MRS. A. JANSON'S, 5822 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOK, SECOND GIRL, also nurse; present employers leaving city. 22 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES CAN OBTAIN first-class help at 3456 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—AT THE WORLD'S FAIR EMPLOYment Agency, 516 Stock Exchange—Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, porters, and help of all kinds.

CLOTHING.

A. S. 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—ONE FUR LINED COAT, BEAVER, and one plush coat; can be seen at 3140 Groveland-av., first flat.

MALE HELP.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FINANCIAL.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

ACRE PROPERTY.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

STORAGE.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

BOARD WANTED.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PARTNERS WANTED.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WESTERN.

EASTERN.

NO ALLIANCE MADE.

PENNSYLVANIA AND "Q" HAVE NO EXCLUSIVE TRAFFIC DEAL.

That Inflated Rumor Probably Arose from the Fact That the Burlington Is Engineering a Plan to Make a Direct Connection with the Vandalia Via Peoria—The Rock Island Said to Have Secured the Winner Property at Kansas City—Other Railroad News.

The attempt of some of the Eastern papers to make a mountain out of a rumor that the Pennsylvania and Burlington railway companies had entered into an alliance whereby the traffic affairs of the two roads would virtually be consolidated, or in other words that an exclusive interchange of traffic would be made between the two railroad systems, dwindles down after careful investigation to an insignificant molehill.

The Pennsylvania and Burlington, as is generally known, run into the same depot in this city, which facilitates the interchange of passenger and freight traffic between them. For the last five years an agreement has been in existence between those roads providing for the interchange of unconsigned business, but there has never been any attempt made by those roads to control exclusively any regular traffic going through over these lines. Neither road could afford to antagonize all its connections terminating in this city by making an exclusive traffic agreement. Even the Northwestern, which is fully controlled by the Vanderbilts, has never attempted to divert business over the Lake Shore or Michigan Central or vice versa, because such action would deprive the Northwestern of a large amount of business from the other trunk lines.

The rumor about an exclusive traffic contract having lately been entered into between the Pennsylvania and Burlington no doubt had for its foundation a report that the Burlington was engineering a direct connection with the Vandalia, which is a Pennsylvania line, by way of Peoria. The Burlington has now such a connection with the Ohio and Mississippi (Baltimore and Ohio) by way of Beardstown. If such a connection can be formed with the Pennsylvania the Burlington will have two excellent cross lines for its Eastern through traffic and have a great advantage over the lines which have to take their business via Chicago.

ACQUISITION FOR THE ROCK ISLAND.

Arrangements Perfected to Secure the Winner Property at Kansas City.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—It was stated on good authority today that the Rock Island road had completed arrangements to purchase the Kansas City and Texas (Winner) railroad, already constructed from Harlem, opposite Kansas City, to Smithville. The road will also bid in the partially constructed Winner bridge, over which the Kansas City and Texas road expected to cross the Missouri River between Harlem and Kansas City. At present the Rock Island railway company has no line of its own running into Kansas City. From the east it goes into that place from Cameron Junction over the Burlington tracks and from the west over the Missouri Pacific. The plan of the Rock Island, if it can purchase the Winner properties at a fair price, is to extend the Kansas City and Texas from Smithville, its present terminus, on through Grayson on the Leavenworth branch and to a connection with the main line running into St. Joseph from the east. This would give that company a line of its own into Kansas City and its trains between the latter place and Chicago would go by way of Plattsburg and Grayson, etc. The fact that the road is already graded to Grayson, on the Santa Fé, would make the cost of building the line comparatively small, and it would also give it a line of its own from St. Joseph to Kansas City.

Eddy Secured a New Position.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 1.—Charles G. Eddy has resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Norfolk and Western railroad company to become Second Vice-President of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, vice Charles Harrahorne, who will be made Third Vice-President in place of Robert H. Sayre, who becomes Fourth Vice-President. J. F. Young, at present Fourth Vice-President, will be made Fifth Vice-President. The duties of Messrs. Harrahorne, Sayre, and Young are in nowise changed or disturbed. The operating departments will be in charge of First Vice-President Theodore Voorhees, while Second Vice-President Eddy will have general supervision of the traffic department.

Want a New Receiver Appointed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—In the United States Court J. H. Averill, recently appointed receiver of the Port Royal and Augusta railroad, has filed a petition asking that the order of the court appointing H. M. Comer of the Georgia Central Railroad and Banking company receiver of the Port Royal and Augusta be rescinded and that property and franchises of the latter road be turned over to the petitioner. The grounds of the petition are that Comer's appointment, as receiver of a competing line to the Central, was illegal and improper. The court issued a rule to show cause Feb. 14 why the petition should not be granted, argument to be heard Feb. 21.

Acquired by the Canadian Pacific.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—It is said on the best of authority that the deal between the Canadian Pacific railway and the Galt company for the acquisition of the line of the latter was consummated yesterday and legislation only is required to give effect to it. The Galt company has already applied for it. There are 175 miles of railroad acquired by the Canadian Pacific, and the company will utilize the Crow's Nest branch line. It will make the Galt a standard gauge line in the spring. The extension to Lethbridge and McLeod is to be completed without delay.

Iowa Central's New Connections.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—It is rumored that a big deal is under way, the object of which is to give the Iowa Central railroad connections with Minneapolis by way of Manley Junction, Ia., a distance of 120 miles from this city. This would give Minneapolis and tributary territory a new Eastern outlet around Chicago, using the Iowa Central to Peoria, Ill., and thence east by the Lake Erie and Western, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the West Shore railways to the seaboard. The project is said to be backed by big Eastern capitalists.

General Manager of the Union Pacific.

President S. H. H. Clark yesterday retired as General Manager of the Union Pacific railway system and was succeeded by Ed Dickinson, who has been Assistant General Manager under Mr. Clark. The latter retains the Presidency but relinquishes active management. George H. Pegram has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific system. He has been Assistant Chief Engineer of the Missouri Pacific railway system for several years past.

Keokuk and Western Directors Elected.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Keokuk and Western railroad, held here today, the following directors were elected: A. C. Goodrich, F. T. Hughes, Keokuk; G. H. Condee, Lowell, Mass.; T. De Witt Cuyler, Philadelphia; Gen. F. M. Drake, Centerville, Ia.; Francis Paton, Benjamin Strong, Benjamin Graham, and W. H. Gebhard, New York.

Railway Notes.

The St. Lawrence and Adirondack railroad has asked Parliament for authority to enter into an agreement or permission to lease the Central Vermont or Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad.

A. A. Allen has been appointed General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company's lines vice J. J. Frey, resigned to accept the position of Vice-President and General Manager of the Sherman, Shreveport and Southern railway company.

W. E. Pinckney has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent of the Chicago Great Western railway, with headquarters at St. Joseph, Mo., vice Henry Cassidy, resigned. Mr. Pinckney will report to and receive instructions from C. E. Berry, Assistant General Freight Agent.

The Joint committee of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations has agreed to cancel the commodity rates on rags and paper stock and broken crucibles. Taking effect Feb. 15, 1893, east-bound rates on these commodities from all points in Joint committee territory will be restored to the basis of official classification.

A dispatch from North Galveston, Tex., dated Feb. 1 says: "The wonderful yields of the soil of this region are almost incredible. Not unfrequently two crops of peans and from two to five of vegetables are landed in one year. These fruit-growing and farming lands, together with the magnificent manufacturing resources near at hand, are fast making North Galveston the industrial city of the gulf."

HOTELS FOR RENT

Down-town and at World's Fair Grounds. Most complete list in the city.

H. O. STONE & CO.
206 LA SALLE-ST.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,
Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.
STOCK BROKERS
And Dealers in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Stock Exchange.
Private wires to New York and Boston.
We carry securities on margins and
Loan money on approved collaterals.

Breese & Cummings,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
111 & 113 Monroe-st.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loaned on Collaterals.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED
Chicago Real Estate.
Building Loans on Approved Security.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 WASHINGTON-ST.

HOTELS FOR RENT
In the Vicinity of World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON
TACOMA BUILDING. Branch Office.
318 63d-st., adj. Woodlawn Station.

LOANS
On Improved Chicago Real Estate, in large and small amounts promptly made at
E. SH. AND E. FRANCIS'
BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.
No delay—Funds on hand.

LOEB & GATZERT
125 LA SALLE-ST.

LOANS
ON REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING
BUILDING LOANS,
Made Promptly at Current Rates.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE,
In amounts from $2,500 upwards, paying investor 6% net. Principal and interest payable in gold.
Metropolitan Investment Co.,
103 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.
N. W. Corner Michigan-av. and Eldredge-court—Large modern brown stone House and Stable.
WALTER H. WILSON,
36 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT.
Large Corner Basement,
Washington and Dearborn-sts.
Also OFFICES on Second Floor.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 801.

WATER BONDS
FOR SALE.
$175,000.00, ten years, 7% semi-annual; security over $2,000,000.00. Full particulars by addressing or calling on
C. W. SELFRIDGE,
Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.
Finest piece of Dock Property in Chicago, 300x400 feet; accessible by river and rail; long lease if desired; on five years' revaluation.
JOHN FEATHERSTONE'S SONS,
354 and 356 N. Halsted-st.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Connecting Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, January 9th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Connection Railroad Company held at the General Superintendent's Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in Chicago on the 9th day of January, 1893, the name of said Company was changed to read, "The Baltimore and Ohio Connecting Railroad Company," and that the certificates of such change have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the County of Cook, State of Illinois as provided by law.

H. B. CAMPBELL, President.
G. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company

Notice is hereby given that the fourth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 20, 1893, to the opening of business on the 10th day of February, 1893.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1893. H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, March 1st, 1893, at Room 204 Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Illinois. HENRY S. BOUTELL, Secretary.

Chicago, Jan. 27, 1893.

Legal Assassination.

Dr. Boneset—"Why are you so anxious to play in the coming football game? I thought you didn't intend to."

Haffbak—"That was before I knew Mullins was going to play on the other side. I owe him a large-sized grudge."—*Puck.*

Slumbered Nine Years.

In breaking up the Volta, an old wooden cruiser of the French navy, a loaded shell was found in her timbers. It is believed the shell was fired into her at the bombardment of Foochow, nine years ago.

Cinderella.

INCREASE OF STOCK.

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY'S CAPITAL RAISED TO $9,000,000.

Report of the President Favorable—Nervous Markets on the Board of Trade—A Prospective Cold Wave Frightens the "Shorts" in Wheat and Causes Higher Prices—Provisions Irregular in Action—General Commercial and Financial News from Other Centers.

The stockholders of the Diamond Match company listened to the reading of the annual report yesterday, and re-elected the old Board of Directors. The report was one of the most favorable of any presented to a meeting of stockholders so far this year. It showed net profits for 1892 of $1,050,979, against $802,816 last year. The profit for the year is at the rate of 14 per cent on the amount of stock now outstanding, and at the rate of 17.5 per cent on stock outstanding at the beginning of the year. The stockholders took the expected action of passing a resolution to increase the capital stock to $9,000,000.

President Barber's report stated that the net earnings of the company for the year were 31 per cent in excess of what they were in 1891. The company has practically paid off all its floating debt, saving a large amount of money in interest. The amount of business done has increased 14.6 per cent and the labor account has been materially reduced without reducing the price of labor. He stated that there was urgent need for additional facilities. Old factories have been enlarged and new machinery been introduced, and still further work in that direction is desirable. The company cut from its lands during the year 47,000,000 feet of logs. The balance sheet submitted was as follows:

ASSETS.

Real estate, factories, machinery, tools, teams, furniture, fixtures, etc	$6,285,468.52
Accounts receivable	618,863.46
Bills receivable	25,225.23
Cash	177,813.21
Lumber	271,760.75
Strawboard and paper	457,079.27
Pine lands and logs	45,281.74
Miss. mdse. and raw material	1,273,748.43
	175,063.47
	$9,330,432.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$7,500,000.00
Accounts payable	80,101.32
Bills payable	22,000.00
Surplus $ 677,351.27	
Profit for 1892 1,050,979.48	
	1,728,330.75
	$9,330,432.07

A comparison of the items printed in the balance sheet with those in the balance sheet of a year ago is interesting and it offers a most satisfactory comparison to the stockholders of the company. A year ago there was an item of deferred liabilities on timber land of $410,650. This has been completely wiped out. Bills payable have been reduced from $587,973 to $22,000. Accounts payable have been reduced from $217,321 to $30,101. The only increase in liabilities is the increase of capital stock from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000. Bills receivable have decreased from $54,736 to $25,225. Accounts receivable increased from $483,342 to $618,863. Pine logs and lands are $1,273,000, against $1,029,000 last year. Cash has increased from $138,863 to $177,813.

Directly after the annual meeting the directors met and re-elected all the old officers. The regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent was declared, payable March 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 1. Transfer books will be closed from March 8 to March 13. The directors passed resolutions fixing the manner in which the new issue of $1,500,000 will be made. It will be offered to stockholders at the close of books Feb. 15, and all stockholders will have the option until March 1 to subscribe for additional stock at par to an extent not exceeding one-fifth of their holdings. No subscriptions will be received for fractions. Payment must be made before April 1. The aggregate of fractional shares will be sold by the treasurer and the premiums derived from the sale of these will be divided among the stockholders pro rata. A dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock now outstanding is also declared payable out of the company's accumulated surplus April 15 to stockholders of record Feb. 15, the dividend to be paid in cash in stock of the company. This dividend of 10 per cent may be applied toward the payment of amounts which may be due from stockholders who subscribe to the new stock.

The stock market was comparatively dull yesterday, but quotations were firm. Trading in street railway stock was on a small scale. The price for West Side stock was steady all day at 217 regular and 216 for the account. North Side stock was stronger, but very dull. It sold at 291 for the account and 289 regular. Cable and Car stock was more active and quotations decidedly firm. Tinsley sold up to 30¾. There was fair activity in Lake Street Elevated, and quotations were firm. A report of the adjusted stockholders' meeting will be found elsewhere. The list of sales is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

25 C & C C & D act	217
25 D M Co ill	16⅝
75 do	16⅝
100 St's W Car L act	30¾
75 do act	30¾
400 do act	30¾
100 do	30¾

BONDS.

$10000 C G L & C Co 5s	90¾

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

25 W Chi S R R Co	102
100 M & L Co	5 No Chi S R R Co 98

BONDS.

$2000 Chi B of T 5s	100⅞
2000 N Chicago Ist 5s	100
1000 Chi Ry 5s	96⅝

SALES SECOND CALL—9 A. M.

40 Diam M Co ill	16⅝
10 do	16⅝
25 St's W Car L	30¾
50 St's W C L act	30¾
50 Mil & C B Co pref	34¾

BONDS.

$1000 C G L & C 5s	90¾
$5000 Con Gas 5s	88¾

SALES AFTER CALL.

10 Am. Straw Bd Co	2¾
50 D Match Cl b 10	16
100 St's W Car L	30¾
25 N C S R R Co act	29¾
50 do	29¾
50 W C S R R act	21¾
50 do act	21¾
100 L St Ele R	33
30 L St El R R	32¾
100 do	33
200 do	33
50 W C R R act	21¾
50 do	33¾
50 do	32¾
50 do b 30	33

BONDS.

$2000 Chi & S S Bas Trn Co	95

Transactions in stock of the Metropolitan Elevated railroad are quoted at 35 and 40. The stock is not in a condition to be traded in actively for some time. Certificates will not be issued for the stock bonds which went with the bonds until the bonds are fully paid in. Only a 20 per cent assessment has so far been called on the bonds, and the full amount is not likely to be called before the end of the year, at least. Trading in the stock can only be done by assignment of the contract received by purchasers of the bonds until the bonds are fully paid and the stock certificates issued.

The sterling market was decidedly heavy yesterday, although quotations did not change materially. In spite of this heaviness there are rumors of further shipments Saturday. When gold is taken with exchange so far below the normal shipping point as it is at present it is evident that it is being drawn from us simply because some one is willing to pay a heavy premium for it and that we are in a position to best supply the demand.

Flower & Co.'s telegraphic letter to Jamieson & Co.: said: Without much ado or excitement the whole stock market worked up to a higher level today. The break of 3 points in anticipation of the January statement no effect. Its subsequent rise from 34 to 40 on—what? Other hand tended to stimulate the bullish feeling which had taken deep root at the opening. Good stocks like Rock Island, St. Paul, Western Union, and other dividend payers were taken steadily, and they make good leaders for a bull movement. It is plain that the public is on the market even more deeply than we gave them credit for, and that its confidence is not easily disturbed. There was talk of the engagement of $1,500,000 for shipment Saturday. This fell flat, and the buying continued unabated. Money is cheap, and the genuine revival of the demand for bonds for home as well as European account shows that investors are once more disposed to take an active part in street operations.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 1.	Jan 25.
New York	$152,013,303	$144,102,052
Chicago	20,322,000	19,556,123
Boston	18,187,548	17,576,437
Philadelphia	15,641,543	14,351,345
St. Louis	3,923,210	3,777,000
Baltimore	2,867,455	2,543,241
New Orleans	2,307,535	1,635,339

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c discount; Boston, 5c premium to par; St. Louis, 25c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. [Special.]—A distinct spirit was manifest in the market today not to permit a single demoralized day to an overshadow the transactions and to be used as a weapon to hammer the general list. Throwing off the incubus of distillers' certificates prices drifted to a more natural level, and as stocks have been mudully depressed in the last few days that meant a moderate rally in the general list. The tendency shown yesterday to let particular factions wage their own battles, unmolested by outside interests, was strikingly shown in early transaction today. The market opened strong, with the exception of Distillers' certificates, and even in the face of violent fluctuations in that stock the general list held firm, as shown in the market to breaden, and many of the stronger stocks were in good request and at a moderate advance. In the later trading Manhattan was quickly increased another ⅜ of a point, while buying was in the main in small lots. There was little trading in inside interest in the opening, but a brisk demand for the stock quickly developed with the result that it opened unchanged at 128¾, almost immediately advanced a full ¼ point, and although a slight reaction followed a point, and although a equally prompt recovery was made, the almost urge of the low-priced specialties, the stock advancing nearly 3 full points, the buying being based on the prospects of large earnings and the good prospects of their usual spectacular advance. Then a period of temporary depression and liquidation followed. An extensive covering movement followed, sending the price even above the opening figures. Reading was another west feature, and refused to be fully at the opening with the remainder of the list. The early strength of the market was on the whole manipulated by the cliques of the day. The increased demand for the grangers stocks already noted was again marked in subsequent transactions. Omaha led in the advance and Northwestern followed, being bid up from 53¾ to 57¾. St. Paul was unusually strong and active on purchases by a bull pool. Northern Pacific preferred and Louisville and Nashville shared in the prosperity of their class. Manhattan mixed 16@16¾. Distillers' certificates more than recovered from their early depression and at one time the stock touched 40 on heavy buying. Toward the close the market was inclined to be heavy, with a slight yielding in prices. The passage by the Senate of the anti-option bill was received with almost complete indifference on the Stock Exchange, contrary to the anticipations of some of the more timid operators, who had predicted a moderate measure of disaster as the result of such action. Indeed, a somewhat peculiar feature of the day was an unusual advance in some stocks which would be most affected should the measure become a law. No doubt much of the confidence shown was due to a belief that the bill will fail to pass the House. One cause of the strength of today's market was a belief that no gold will be shipped this week, due to a weakness of the sterling market.

Money on call sear at 2 to 3 per cent. Last loan 1¾, closed offered at 1¾. Prime commercial paper 4@6 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and easier, with actual business at 483¾ for 60-day bankers' bills and 487¼ for demand. Total sales, 405,900 shares, including: Atchison, 3,600; Chicago Gas, 7,900; Distilling, 46,200; Manhattan, 5,400; New England, 9,400; Northern Pacific, 6,000; Northwestern, 9,300; Reading, 74,400; Richmond Terminal, 14,600; Rock Island, 5,900; St. Paul, 15,700; St. Paul and Omaha, 12,600; Sugar, 26,600; Union Pacific, 3,700; Western Union, 5,700. Government bonds dull and steady; State bonds neglected.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 1	Closing Jan 31
Atchison	4,150	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	34⅝
Am. Cot. Oil	1,810	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	46
Do pfd	950	84	82	82	.....
Amm. Sugar	30,278	129⅝	128	128⅝	128¼
Do pfd	800	103¾	103	103	103½
Am. Tob	4,840	117	116	116	116⅝
Do pfd	570	108¾	107½	108	.....
C., B. & Q	3,300	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102
C. & N. W	9,510	116⅝	114⅝	115⅝	114⅝
C., M. & St. P	25,310	82⅝	81	81⅝	80⅝
Do pfd	815	125⅝	122	122	124⅝
C., R. I. & P.	8,635	98	96⅝	97⅝	96⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	38,765	57⅝	55⅝	57⅝	55⅝
Do pfd	2,440	120⅝	119½	119⅝	119⅝
Can. So.	600	58⅝	57⅝	58	57⅝
Ches. & Ohio	810	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
C., St. P., M. & M.	550	113	112⅝	113	.....
Coal & Iron	1,950	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	650	58⅝	57⅝	58	57⅝
Do pfd	85	97	97	97	.....
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	110	129	129	129	129⅝
C. & A.	400	70⅝	70	70⅝	70
Do pfd	700	104⅝	100⅝	104⅝	.....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	2,193	138⅝	137⅝	138	137
Chicago Gas	2,600	61⅝	59⅝	61⅝	59⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	2,008	95	94	91⅝	90⅝
D., L. & W.	3,900	155⅝	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝
Del. & Hud.	1,375	134⅝	133⅝	133⅝	137
Den. & Rio G.	105	18⅝	18	18⅝	17⅝
Do pfd	2,300	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	55⅝
Dist. & C. F. Co.	149,500	40⅝	34	39⅝	36⅝
E. T., V. & G.	200	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	.....
Edison	80	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
E. Tenn. 2d pfd	100	80	80	80	80
Gen. E.	1,180	111⅝	111	111⅝	110½
G., R. W. & St. P.	300	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Hocking Valley	100	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
Hock. Coal	700	32	31⅝	31⅝	32
Iowa Cent.	100	10	10	10	10
Lake Shore	800	131	130⅝	130⅝	130
Lou. & Nash	6,700	76⅝	75⅝	76	75⅝
L. E. & W.	300	24	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Do pfd	107	79	79	79	78⅝
L., N. A. & C.	100	25	25	25	25
Laclede Gas, pfd.	100	74	74	74	.....
Mo. Pac.	2,095	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝
M., K. & T.	1,300	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15
Do pfd	1,000	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Manhattan	5,300	132⅝	129⅝	132	129⅝
M. & St. L.	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	2,500	94	92	94	.....
N. Y. & N. E.	10,780	48⅝	46⅝	47⅝	47⅝
Nor. Pac.	1,375	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝
Do pfd	570	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	48⅝
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1,835	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
N. Y. Cent.	440	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
Nash. & Chat.	100	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	600	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Do pfd	300	70	70	70	69⅝
Nor. Am. Co.	400	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
Nat. Lead	500	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Nat. Lead pfd.	200	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
Do pfd	4,131	50	48⅝	49	48⅝
Nat. Cordage	300	95	94⅝	95	94
Do pfd	2,850	141⅝	140	141	140
N. Y. C. & St. L.	960	118	113	115	116
Do 2d pfd	100	19	19	19	18⅝
O. & M.	100	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	.....
Phil. & Reading	50,440	31⅝	29⅝	29⅝	24½
Pac. Mail	550	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50⅝
Pullman	240	163⅝	162⅝	162⅝	.....
N. Y. & N. pfd.	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17
Rich. Terminal	16,770	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝
Do pfd	100	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
So. Pac.	200	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
Silver Bullion	50,000	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	.....
T. St. L.	900	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Do pfd	300	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝
Tenn. Coal	1,600	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	39⅝
Union Pac.	12,000	41⅝	41	41⅝	40⅝
U. S. Rubber	500	46⅝	45	41⅝	40⅝
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	95⅝
Wab. pfd	1,000	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Western Union	3,887	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS

Adams	157	Fargo	148
American	119	United States	69

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	112⅝	U. S. 2s reg	100
U. S. 4s coup	113⅝		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$2000 Atch 2s	85⅝	$2000 M & S Pis—SA	93
2000 Atch 3d Class A	74	2000 Mo 6s 1902	106⅝
6000 A C Cons	114⅝	2000 M K & T 1st	104⅝
2000 Am Dat 5s	102	$2,000 M K & T 2d	61⅝
2000 B & N Y 1st 5s	100	10000 M K & T Con	47⅝
3000 B & Ar ex 5s	100⅝	10000 M K & T Tex	47⅝
1000 B & R N 1st	105	10000 M P Car Co 5s	114⅝
1000 Bos & Me Col 3½s	90	10000 N Pac Ter Co 5s	74
5000 Colorado ctfs	80	10000 N Y C & H R R 7s	103⅝
2000 Can So 2d 5s	106	10000 N Y & Harlem 3½s	99
5000 C N J gen 5s	111⅝	10000 N Y & Northern 4s	85⅝
5000 C N J gen ex reg	111⅝	10000 N Y & Write 5s	35⅝
5000 C & A 1st 6s	103⅝	10000 N Y L E & W Con 7s	113⅝
5000 C & O 2d 4½s	90⅝	5000 N P 1st con	111⅝
5000 C & O R A D 5s	81⅝	2000 N P 1st 6s	118⅝
5000 C & O R R 6s	116⅝	2000 N P con g 2d 6s	112⅝
5000 C B & Q 4s	102⅝	2000 Or Imp 1st 5s	90
5000 C B & Q 5s	105⅝	2000 Or R & L 1st 6s	105⅝
5000 C B & Q Ill 5s	106⅝	5000 O R & N con 5s	70
10000 C M & St P 1st 6s	120	5000 O R & N 5s	70
10000 C M & St P 5s	111⅝	5000 O C Dist 5s	92⅝
10000 C M & St P 6s	118⅝	5000 P D & E 1st 4s	71⅝
3000 C C C & I 7s	107	2000 P of Mo 1st 4s	91⅝
10000 Col & Hock Val 4s	94⅝	10000 P & Erie 1st inc	19⅝
5000 Con Gas of Chi 5s	89	10000 P & Erie con 5s	53⅝
15000 D & R G 4s	75⅝	10000 P & Erie 2d inc	35⅝
2000 D M & M 1st 4s	90⅝	2000 P & Erie 2d inc	35
2000 D & M 1st ext 4s	90⅝	1000 P & Y 1st	82⅝
1000 E T Va & Ga con g 5s	90⅝	5000 P C & St L 7s	120⅝
2000 E T V & G 1st 5s	108⅝	10000 R & G 5s	50
1000 E & E Ill 5s	105⅝	10000 R T of I 1st 5s	41⅝
23000 Edison 1st 5s	110⅝	2000 R W & O con 5s	114
2000 E H & N 1st g 5s	100	2000 R G W 1st 4s	70
2000 G H & S A 7s	110	5000 S L & I M 5s	90⅝
9000 G E D 5s	100⅝	5000 S F & N P 1st 5s	110
2000 H & T Cent 4s	69⅝	5000 S P M & M 1st 6s	116
2000 H & T C con g 5s	108⅝	10000 S A W 1st 6s	106⅝
1000 I & G N 1st con 6s	111⅝	13000 So Coal 6s	98⅝
1000 I & G N 2d inc	74⅝	1000 S P of Ariz 1st 6s	105
11000 I & G N 3d inc	38⅝	6000 S P of Ariz 7s	99
4000 I & St L 1st	128⅝	6000 T P 1st	109
2000 I B & W 1st pf	32	6000 T P 2d	70
5000 I C 1st g 4s	102⅝	25000 T & L E 6s	80⅝
1000 Lac Gas 1st 5s	102	9000 T C & R G B D 1st 5s	94
10000 L N Y & L 1st 5s	101⅝	6000 T A & G 1st	116
2000 L & A gt 5s	99⅝	2000 T A & M 7s	90
1000 L E & St L con 6s	83⅝	1000 U Pac 1st of 1897	106
2000 L E & M S 2d cp	122	21000 U Pac 1st of 1899	108⅝
2000 L N A & C 1st	109	5000 U P 1st 7s	109⅝
5000 L N & N 1st g 5s	104⅝	2000 U Pac 6s ctfs	99⅝
5000 M & P L D & G 1st 5s	90	2000 U P-D & G 1st	72⅝
2000 M & St P 1st M D	121⅝	10000 Wab 1st 5s	105⅝
6000 M & St P 1st M D	104⅝	8000 Wab 2d	70⅝
6000 M & S P 4s	93	5000 T & St C 4s	105⅝

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 1.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,500	34⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝
Am. Sugar	1,903	129	129⅝	128⅝	128⅝
Do pfd	365	103	104	103	103⅝
Bost. & Albany	34	214	214	213⅝	213⅝
Bost. & Mont. Min.	100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
Bell Telephone	403	209	210	209	210
Bay State Gas	1,340	26⅝	29⅝	26⅝	29⅝
Boston & Maine	94	174	174